MAY 17, 1949

SATURDAY NIGHT

PRICE 10 CENTS

VOL. 64, NO. 32 • TORONTO, CANADA

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

Peace Split In the C.C.F.

A FEW weeks ago we were inclined to think that the C.C.F. might pick up several additional parliamentary seats in the June elections, especially in provinces where there is a coalition local government and the C.C.F. is consequently the only party running the same sort of campaign in both local and federal fields. But the split which is developing in the party over the Atlantic Pact makes this prediction look more and more doubtful.

The attitude of the B.C. provincial convention and of a strong minority in the Manitoba convention, in refusing to endorse the Pact and engaging in a peace campaign indistinguishable from that of the Communist party, has undoubtedly frightened a good many of the more moderate Socialists and some non-Socialists who incline to vote C.C.F. as a protest, into reconsidering their position. Since it is difficult to suppose that many of these people could possibly vote Conservative—and since indeed the Conservative party is making no bid for their votes—any benefit resulting from this situation will presumably accrue to the Liberals.

The character of the campaign as between the two older parties is not yet very clearly developed, for as we write these words the orators are still in the preparatory flights of their eloquence. But the Conservative campaign as hitherto indicated bears more resemblance than it should, from sound strategical considerations, to that of Mr. Dewey in the United States six months ago. There is yet time to remedy this defect, but not too much time. The attack on bureaucracy, orders-in-council, cabinet rule, is very sound and much in the public interest, but the Common Man, wage-earner and white-collar worker, has not yet felt the jackboots of tyranny very deeply, and it will take something to get him stirred up.

Ontario Schools

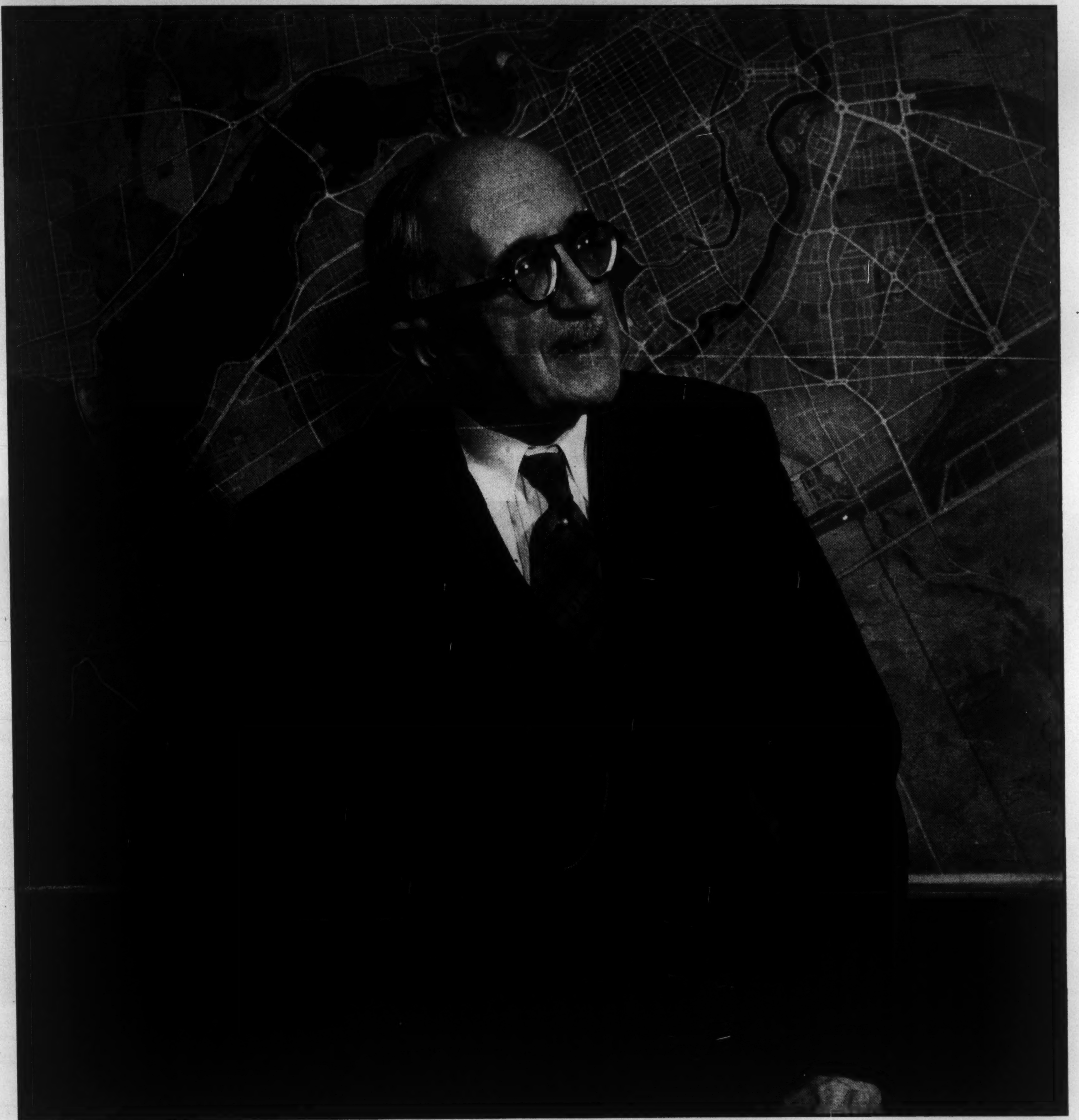
SOME further uncertainty is thrown into the federal situation by the fact that it will undoubtedly be influenced to some extent by the provincial government of Ontario through its policy on education, and nobody outside of Mr. Frost's official circle yet knows what that policy will be. In practice Ontario policy in recent years has been much more sympathetic to the Roman Catholic schools than the actual language of the regulations requires, and we find it difficult to believe that this sympathy will not be continued, and perhaps more definitely expressed in the law and regulations, under Mr. Frost's administration. The influence of Mr. McCullagh will certainly be exercised in that direction, and may carry considerable weight.

The fundamental difficulty in the school situation lies in the growth of the share of school taxes paid by corporations, which have not only no souls to damn but no religion to assign their taxes to, with the result that the revenue of the Catholic schools falls far short of being proportional to their share of the pupils. Until this situation is remedied the school problem will continue to cause worry.

The Asbestos Strike

VERY little that came out of Asbestos during the tragic period of disorder in that mining community was much help towards forming an opinion on the merits of the dispute. But one thing did become extremely clear, and that was that the labor policies of Mr. Duplessis do not now enjoy the unqualified support of the French ecclesiastic authorities in Quebec. The striking union is a Catholic union, and its strike is described by the provincial authorities as illegal, but this did not prevent the union from continuing to have the local parish priest as its chaplain and from having collections taken up for it in parish churches all over that section of the province. We may add that it appears extremely difficult for a strike in Quebec to be anything but illegal if provincial authorities desire to consider it so.

The extreme tension of feeling that developed during the disorders was, we think, largely due to the speaking of different languages by the workers and the employers, and the lack of personal contact between them. The strikers were clearly convinced that they, or at least a good many of them, were going to lose their jobs permanently if the company succeeded in breaking the strike. To lose one's job permanently in a one-industry town like Asbestos means exile, and exile is a bitter penalty for a small-town French Canadian to have to pay. The company may quite probably have had nothing to do with the creating of this belief, for strike leaders often start such rumors themselves when they find the men getting restive in a prolonged strike; but the company clearly did not succeed in dispelling it. It seems possible that inability on the part of the company officers on the spot to determine the policy to be followed from day to day may have contributed to misunderstandings.



MASTER PLANNER. Jacques Greber of Paris, consultant to the National Capital Planning Committee, whose plan for development of Canada's capital has been presented to the government. See pages 2 and 3.

They Don't Want Video

THERE is a certain amount of irony in the spectacle of various daily newspapers in Canada berating the C.B.C. for its failure to permit the private operation of video or television stations. Since in this country it is amply evident that video will not be paid for—as it is in England—by the owners of the receiving sets, it follows that when operated by private enterprise it will have to be paid for by the advertisers. Now there is nothing that the daily newspapers of Canada desire less than the advent of a new form of advertising which will cut into the appropriations available for that worthy cause, and none of them have the slightest desire to hurry up the operations of any video broadcaster, whether public or private—for even the C.B.C. will have to get some money from advertisers if it is not going to be ruined by the expense of manufacturing or hiring programs to be televised to the Montreal and Toronto public. But any stick is good enough to beat a dog with, and the C.B.C. performs the useful function of being dog-in-ordinary to most of the journalistic dog-beaters of the country.

(Continued on Page Five)

FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

		Page
Canada's Television Problems	Jean Tweed	6
Do Not Break The Chain!	Mary Lowrey Ross	9
Germany Now Anti-Communist	Willson Woodside	14
Municipal Rights In Ontario	Charlotte Whitton	16
Australia's Coming Election	John A. Stevenson	20
Our Second Trade Fair	James Mercer	35
A Lower Value For Sterling?	John L. Marston	39

Point of orientation for a study of Ottawa-to-be is the Parliament Buildings. Here an aerial camera looks down on new bridges, buildings, to the south-east.

Capital of the Future

By Lucy Van Gogh

NO MODERN town-planner will allow you to have a railway station in immediate juxtaposition to a group of great public buildings; it just isn't done. There is no objection to the station, which can be as artistic as all get-out; the objection is to the railway, which nobody has yet succeeded in making artistic.

Ottawa has a railway line running immediately under its War Memorial, and its chief passenger station a stone's throw from the building where the Privy Council holds its sittings. It is possible to get out of a train and in five minutes (if you can walk fast up hill) to be knocking on Mr. St. Laurent's door. Or on Mr. Drew's door, or Mr. Coldwell's, if you prefer. You will not be able to do that much longer.

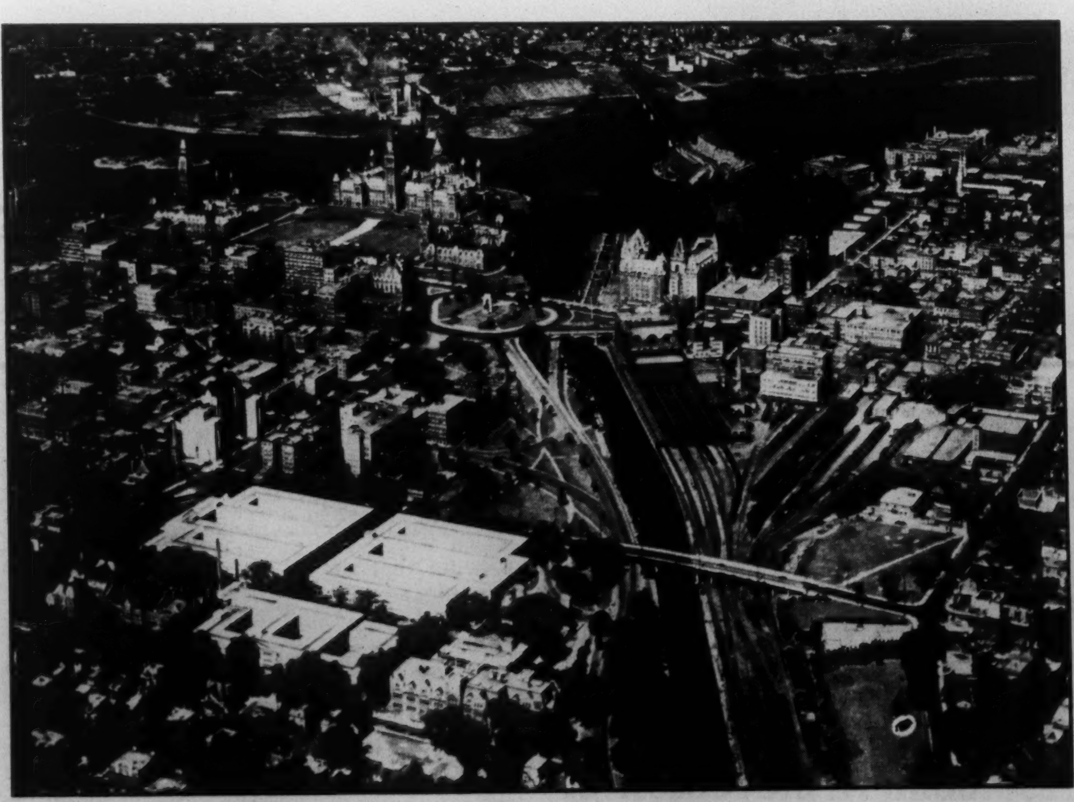
The essence of the Greber plans for an improved Capital District lies in the removal of the railways from the centre of Ottawa and its across-the-river satellite of Hull. As a matter of fact the presence of these railways in the middle of the city is only a recent "improvement;" they were not there when the Parliament Buildings (the original ones) were designed and erected, and in a few years they will again not be there, and in a few years more nobody will remember that they ever were there.

MR. GREBER has completed and laid before Parliament a very fine model of the Capital District as it will be when the railways are removed and the land they occupy converted into great park areas dotted with magnificent public buildings. These pictures show various parts of the district as they are now and as they will be. Apart from the removal of the railways and a few old buildings the changes are not so radical as is generally supposed.

The improvement will be carried out gradually. After all, the Ottawa Improvement Commission was established exactly fifty years ago, and was reorganized as the Federal District Commission in 1927.

A study in contrasts is provided by these matching photographs of the area west of Parliament Hill occupied today by railway yards, a roundhouse and industries.

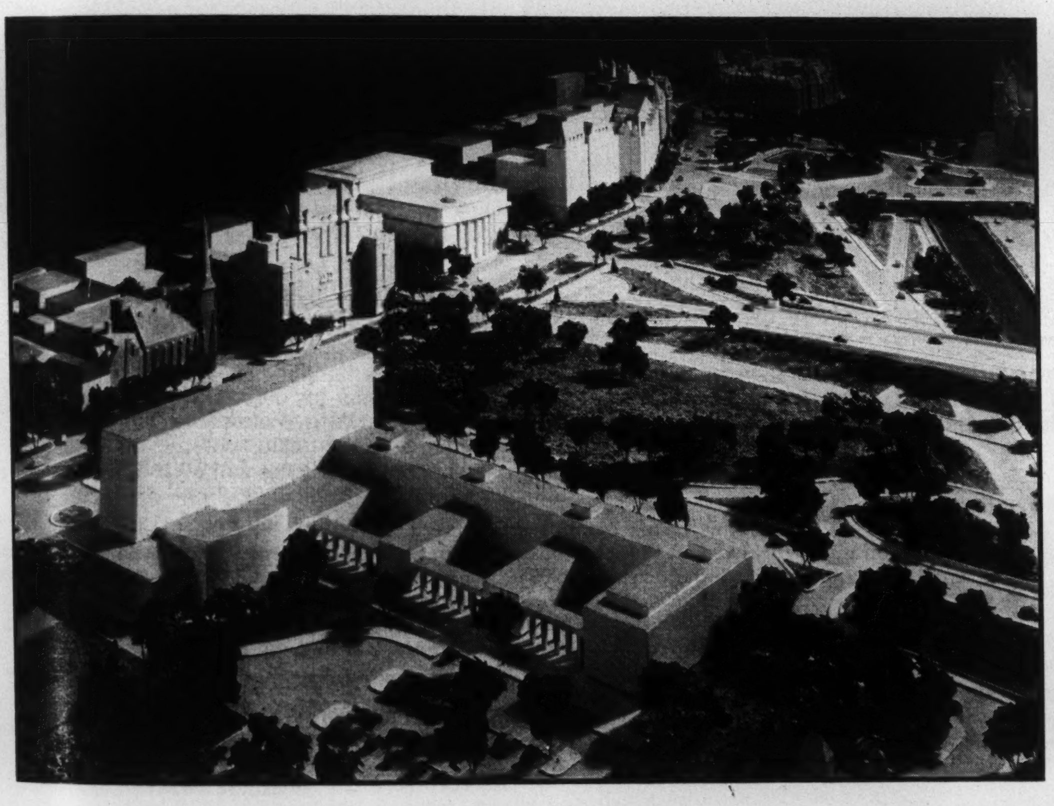
The same area shown at the left as it will be when bathing beaches and parkways replace the railway tracks. Wellington St. joins Scott at the traffic circle.



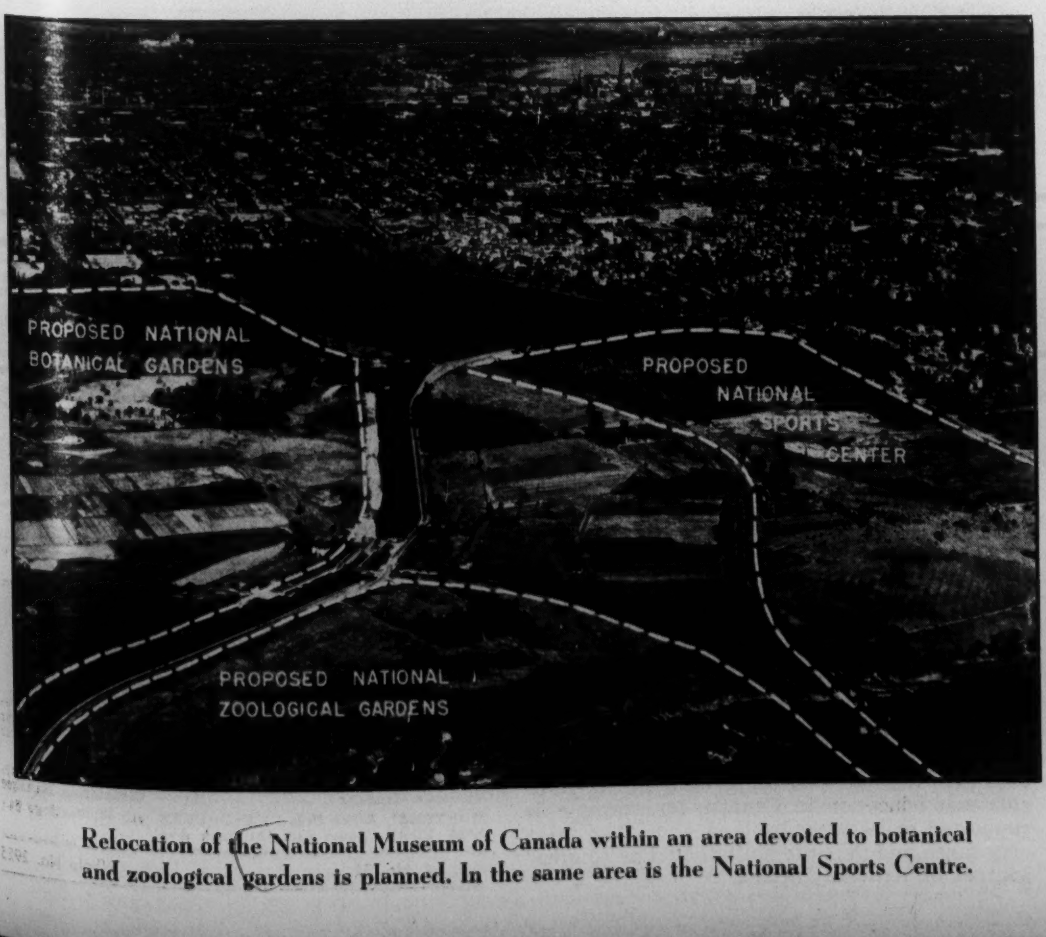
The heart of the capital as it is today with Confederation Square as one part of the plan already completed. Temporary wartime buildings are at lower left.

As the same district will look some day. Chief features are the removal of the railway station and tracks and the design of a larger Confederation Park.

Rideau Falls, where the Rideau River joins the Ottawa, figures prominently in the new scheme. The old buildings seen today are occupied by various Government offices.



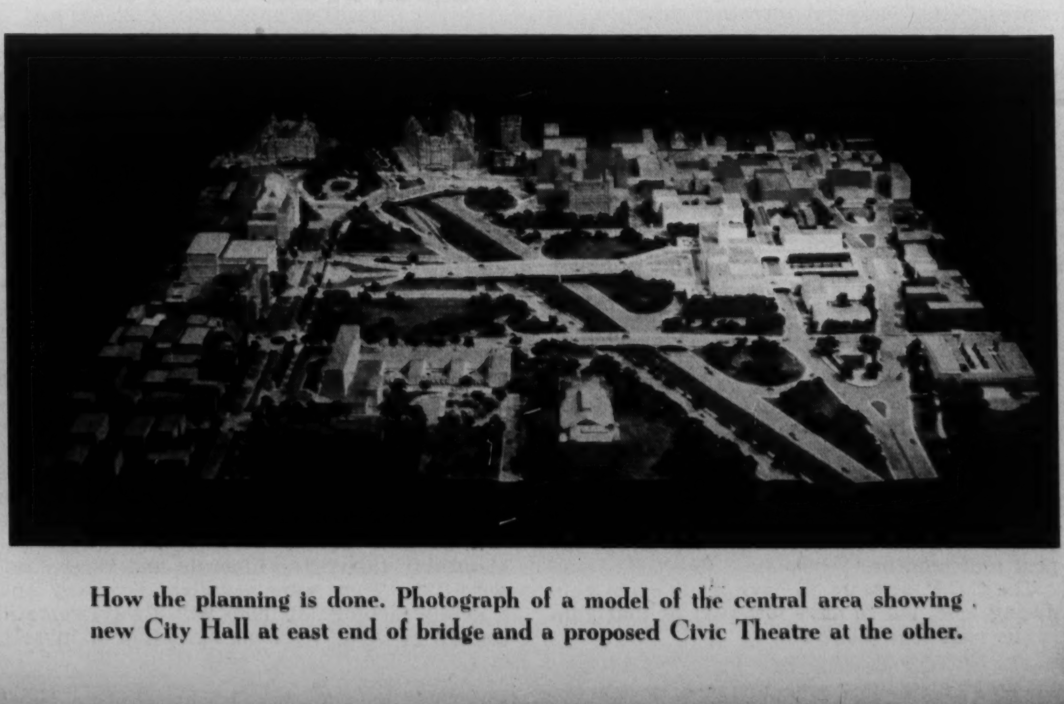
A new National Institute of Fine Arts has been designed to replace the temporary wartime buildings in Cartier Square. Proposed Civic Theatre is at end of bridge.



Relocation of the National Museum of Canada within an area devoted to botanical and zoological gardens is planned. In the same area is the National Sports Centre.

With the old buildings removed and the banks of the river and islands landscaped. Attractive surroundings are provided for the French Embassy and Research Council.

Long-range improvements include the City of Hull. The new bridge (right) carries the highway from Ottawa to a proposed Civic Centre for Hull seen at left centre.



How the planning is done. Photograph of a model of the central area showing new City Hall at east end of bridge and a proposed Civic Theatre at the other.

Ottawa View

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Dullest And Foggiest

Study Of Campaign Literature Inspires Little Enthusiasm

I HAVE been exposing myself to copious quantities of the campaign literature of the three main political parties in the hope of dissipating some of the fog which hangs about the issues in the forthcoming campaign. The experiment has failed. The individual pamphlets seemed earnest if notably dull; and the overall survey left few clear-cut issues in sight. Unless the leaders are able to develop more fire in their keynote addresses across the country than is suggested by the campaign literature prepared in advance this is going to be the dullest and foggiest campaign since Confederation. Surely George Drew has more up his sleeve than he has so far disclosed.

So far the prospects of the several parties, as measured by the Canadian Institute of Public Opinion and by other gauges, are remarkably similar to what they were in 1945. Even the atmosphere is much the same. "One of the phenomena of this election has been the fact that, despite the important developments in the international field and the effect these have had on Canadian domestic affairs, the Institute has found no dominant, over-all issue in the forefront of the public mind." This was not written last week, but in the first week of June, 1945.

So far as I can make out, the Liberals seek re-election mainly on their record, which contains, it must be allowed by all fair-minded observers, some solid achievements. The C.C.F. are asking the Canadian electors to give the gate to both the old-time parties on the ground that the Liberals have failed to live up to their promises and that to choose the Conservatives would be to go from bad to worse.

Since there does not seem to be the slightest chance that the C.C.F. will elect enough members to form a government the main interest for the national observer is the challenge of the Progressive-Conservative party to the government of the day. Judging by the party literature distributed to date, it bases its main appeal to the voter on the argument that the Liberal party has abandoned its historic fight for individual freedom and that all those who believe in such a policy, Liberals and Conservatives alike, should join under the banner of George Drew to form a new government. In an appeal to the young men and women of Canada, the party puts it this way:

"The Progressive Conservative Party still believes, as the Liberal Party used to believe, in freedom of the individual under just laws. In a plain attempt to win C.C.F. votes, the Liberals are surrendering to socialism. Regimentation and control necessary during the war, have been continued, reducing individual initiative to a minimum. The major products of our farms are now taken and sold at fixed prices—prices fixed by the government, not by the farmer. Industry and business are being subjected to restrictions, quotas and direction which can have no other course but to reduce production—and low production means high prices and insecurity."

This language may be good-tempered and gentlemanly, but it is difficult to picture large armies of young men and women fired to wild enthusiasm by it, rushing to save Canada from $2.00 wheat and the $150 limit on Canadians visiting the United States. Even the awful bogey of socialism to which the "Liberals are surrendering" may not turn the trick.

•

ASSISTANTS to Jacques Greber in the preparation of the master plan for the national capital are J. M. Kitchen, M.B.E., M.R.A.I.C. (right) of Ottawa and Edouard Fiset, M.R.A.I.C., D.P.L.G.F. of Quebec City, in charge of the project's technical organization.

The Pollsters Report

Institute Of Public Opinion Reveals No Serious Upset

THE first national sample of voter opinion to be released since the date of the general election was set (but collected just before the announcement)—issued by the Canadian Institute of Public Opinion—provides no evidence of a serious upset in Canadian politics. The Progressive Conservative party has picked up several points in the past sixteen months, and has somewhat narrowed the gap between itself and the Liberals, who are, however, still leading by a substantial margin in popular support. Moreover, the Liberals seem to have improved their relative position somewhat in the past four months.

The C.C.F. appears to have made some gain during 1948, but to have lost part of that gain in the past four months.

Of those voters who say they have made up their minds how they are going to cast their ballots in the coming general election, the latest figures show the three major contenders in the following ratios:

Liberals	42 per cent
Conservative	32 per cent
C.C.F.	17 per cent

Against these figures it should be recalled that the Liberals won the 1940 election overwhelmingly with a vote of 55 per cent of the total as against 35 per cent Conservative and eight per cent C.C.F. and that the 1945 figures were: Liberal, 41 per cent, Conservative, 29 per cent, and C.C.F. 15 per cent. (The Conservative vote in 1930 was 49 per cent.)

Remembering Truman's courageous campaign in the fall of 1948, political leaders are not going to take such figures too seriously. In fairness to the Canadian poll, however, it should be added that their estimate on the eve of the 1945 campaign was only two per cent short in the Liberal estimate, exactly right for the Conservatives, and two per cent too high for the C.C.F.

•

Voices From The Past

Glance Back To Turn Of Century By A Former Liberal Whip

MY REFERENCE last week to the survivors of the first Mackenzie King Parliament of 1921 brought me a welcome note from an old friend, under whom I had the honor to serve for some months during the war, namely, Dr. Alex Johnston, former deputy minister of marine and fisheries. His memories of parliamentary figures go back much further than that, indeed, much further back than Mackenzie King's first arrival in the House in 1908. Dr. Johnston arrived at Ottawa under Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1900 with the aura of distinction due to him as victor at the polls over Sir Charles Tupper. Of those who sat with him then there are today but three still living.

"And," he adds, "there is recollection of days even beyond the present century. More than two and fifty years ago I went to the legislature of Nova Scotia. We then had thirty-eight Members: thirty-five Liberals and three Conservatives. They were a gallant company and a kindly memory of them will always remain. But all of them, with the exception of myself, heard the last Call, and have fallen out of the ranks."

Those who know Alex Johnston as a kindly and witty raconteur will always remember his vivid reminiscences of the cabinet crisis of 1905 (at which time he was chief Liberal whip) and of a score of other historic occasions, connected with politics, science and administration. The service he rendered to wireless telegraphy at the time when Marconi was seeking a suitable experimental station on this side of the Atlantic has often been told but cannot be overemphasized.

•

Wealth Changes Its Type

True And Natural Revenue Sources Are Matters Of Some Debate

A HAMILTON correspondent, commenting upon one of my paragraphs on taxation, called attention to what he feels was a serious omission: "It is possible," he writes, "that you are not aware of the true and natural source of government revenue, *i.e.*, the collection of debt or the collection of what citizens owe society for the use of the natural element or for benefits received from the expenditure of the public money. Even now, this charge is paid by everybody and in exact proportion to benefits received only that the payment is made largely to individuals who own the monopoly on such things instead of to the government."

If I understand the considerations which prevent most modern tax reformers from embracing the single tax philosophy as a panacea for all our tax problems, one of the most cogent is that it lost much of its validity as we moved away from an era when most wealth was possessed in the form of land or real property in some sense, toward a time when title deeds to the productive resources of the nation can—and are—held in much more diverse forms. Eventually, if I understand this argument, all wealth enjoyed by individuals *must* show up in the form of income, and this income can be equitably taxed by a suitably graduated income tax. There may, of course, be other weighty reasons why a tax on land or natural resources should be used more extensively than it is today. We hear serious complaints on the other side that education in Canada, for example, is supported excessively by land and other property taxes and that the shift should be to other sources of national income.

Passing Show

WE BET the Russians are lifting the Berlin blockade just to drop it on somebody else's toes.

•

After discovering that members of parliament are "a bunch of crooks", Mr. Rodney Young of Vancouver Centre still wants to get back amoung them.

•

South Africa is about to prohibit mixed marriages of Europeans and non-Europeans, a step which will place it alongside the most backward States of the Deep South.

•

"Linton Case Needs Clarifying" says the Montreal *Gazette*, which apparently wants to know who Freda.

•

The Irish are surely the least republican people in the world. What are the odds on the

next constitutional change making Mr. de Valera King of Ireland?

•

An anti-hate society has been formed in Harvard, and we are sort of sorry that we can't join it, but the fact is we hate societies.

•

Rewriting the Bible is an old game, but somehow we think Milton did a better job on Genesis than Fulton Oursler did on the Gospels.

•

Ballad To Be Sung By Mr. John Goss

Behold the Partisans of Peace;
They love to gather in conventions,
And bid the naughty bourgeois cease
From building his defence extensions.
In every land they claim the right
To enter and to exit freely,
And when we use our lawful might
To keep them out they go all squeal-y.

•

Lucy says the only effective way to get women into parliament would be to have two separate elections in each constituency, one for a male member elected by the men and one for a female member elected by the women.

SATURDAY NIGHT
THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

EDITORIAL BOARD
M. R. SUTTON .... *Publisher*
B. K. SANDWELL .... *Editor-in-Chief*
P. M. RICHARDS .... *Managing Editor*

JOHN YOCOM, *Asst. Managing Editor;* HERBERT McMANUS, *Assistant Editor;* WILLSON WOODSIDE, *Foreign Editor;* WILFRID EGGLESTON, *Ottawa Editor;* JAY MILLER, *Washington Editor;* BERNICE COFFEY, *Women's Editor;* MARY LOWREY ROSS, *Film Editor;* PHYLLIS ARCHER, *Copy Editor;* PAUL DUVAL, *Art Editor;* MARJORIE THOMPSON FLINT, *Food Editor;* PETER DONOVAN, *London Correspondent;* RODNEY GREY, *Asst. Financial Editor;* JOHN M. GRANT, *Mining Editor;* GEORGE GILBERT, *Insurance Editor;* JOHN L. MARSTON, *London Financial Correspondent;* HAZEL G. WATSON, *Editorial Secretary;* C. N. FOY, *Advertising Mgr.*

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES: Canada, Great Britain and all other parts of the British Empire $4.00 one year; $6.00 two years; $8.00 three years. United States and possessions, Mexico, Central and South America, France and Spain, add $1.00 for each subscription year to Canadian price. All other countries add $2.00 for each subscription year to Canadian price. Newsstand and single issue price, 10c per copy.

SATURDAY NIGHT does not permit reproduction or condensation of any of its contents (which are fully protected by copyright) by any "digest" magazine.

Advertising contracts are solicited and accepted by this business office or by any representative of SATURDAY NIGHT subject to Editorial approval as printed in our contract form. The Editors reserve the right to reject any contract accepted by the business office, its branch offices or its advertising staff—to cancel same at any time after acceptance—and to refuse publication of any advertising thereunder at any time such advertising is considered by them unreliable or otherwise undesirable.

Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

Published and printed by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Canada
M. R. Sutton, President; Roydon M. Barbour, Executive Vice-President; E. R. Milling, Vice-President and General Manager of Publications; D. W. Turnbull, C.A. Secretary-Treasurer and Comptroller.

C. T. Croucher, Business Manager — John F. Foy, Circulation Manager

MONTREAL, Birks Bldg.; VANCOUVER, 815 W. Hastings St.; NEW YORK, Room 512, 101 Park Ave.

Vol. 64. No. 32 — Whole No. 2925

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

For ourselves, we find that we can endure the delay in the advent of video with a patience which is little short of monumental. So long as there is no video in Canada we cannot be compelled to watch it. As soon as there is video, some of our friends will get themselves a set, and we shall either watch it or lose their friendship. We know which we shall do.

Teaching the Unteachable

STATISTICS indicate that practically one person in every hundred in the United States is engaged in the full-time occupation of teaching somebody something, and that for each such teacher there are about twenty-four out of the remaining ninety-nine engaged in the full-time occupation of being taught. This not only makes education the nation's leading industry (comparisons with alcohol are misleading, because most of the money spent on alcohol goes to the government for taxes and not to the industry for production), but it also gives great importance to the question whether the teachers are teaching, and the learners are learning, the right stuff in the right way. Most Americans, and with them most Canadians (who differ only in having a few less persons teaching and being taught), are inclined to answer this question in the affirmative, but they do so on the very inadequate ground that the stuff which is being taught and the way in which it is being taught are determined by the democratic authorities, are what the electors want, and must therefore be right.

Dr. Bernard Iddings Bell finds this a ridiculous and erroneous argument, resulting in an education which is producing a Common Man "competent neither to rule nor to be ruled . . . . blatantly vulgar, ill-mannered, boorish, unsure of himself, pathetically hungry for happiness but unable to arrive at much of any happiness, not a man so much as a boy who has outgrown his britches." This opinion is maintained with great skill and persuasiveness in "Crisis in Education" (McGraw-Hill, $3.50), which is subtitled "A Challenge to American Complacency."

The book contains some very critical and well-founded reflections on the manners of the North American adolescent, based upon the thesis that "Manners, morals, religion have always been taught by parents in the home; to teach them otherwise is to teach them awkwardly and badly," with the consequences that "parents cannot abdicate the authority and responsibility to teach them except at the cost of contributing to social disruption."

Probably the fundamental error at the base of all our troubles is the almost universal conviction that because one person in every hundred of us is paid to teach as a full-time occupation, none of the rest of the hundred need bother about doing any teaching at all, beyond that by which our infants are "housebroken" in the same sense as our dogs and cats. (That task is still performed by amateurs, and even that may soon be taken over by professionals).

The trouble is not so much that our professional educators are doing badly the work that we have assigned to them, but that we have assigned to them work that cannot be performed by professional educators at all. People who do not like being called upon to think should not read this book. People who think that everything can be got done by paying somebody to do it will not read it.

Grave of The Empire

AN ARTICLE by Paul Bouchard in *Le Temps*, the chief journalistic supporter of Mr. Duplessis in the city of Quebec, deals with the "break-up" of the British Empire, which it compares with that of the Roman Empire after the invasions of Attila, and concludes with the observation that Britain has been compelled to yield to the demands of India and Ceylon for republican status. "When the mother country of an empire becomes a mendicant and a seeker of alms from its colonies, its loses face and prestige. This is a law of history. Empires perish when they become parasitic. The three future republics will not remain long within the Commonwealth; Ireland has shown the way to all the Dominions."

We have no intention of commenting on the unsympathetic tone of this obituary, which is slightly suggestive of the state of mind of an

YES, WE MUST BE STRONG!

ex-slave dancing on the grave of his murdered master. But it is important that Canadians should realize that this is going to be a rather general reaction in French Canada to the unsatisfactory state of the wheat deals between Mr. Gardiner and the British government, and that it is intensified by every report of British trade transactions with Russia. French Canadian opinion is not much interested in the complicated question of the shortage of U.S. exchange, which is the sole and compelling reason for what Mr. Bouchard chooses to describe as Britain's mendicancy and parasitism and also for the tendency to turn to Russia as a source of goods which will not have to be paid for in New York funds. Lacking this basic information, and judging the question entirely by its feelings, French Canada is quite likely to get very bitter about the Canadian government's commercial policies towards Great Britain between now and June 27. It did the same thing in 1911 about Laurier's "generosity" towards Britain in the matter of the navy.

A Stroke for Liberty

WE WONDER whether Mr. Drew could bring himself to give the country an undertaking that under his prime ministership, should he attain to that office, there should never be passed any order-in-council which would have the effect of cancelling or abridging any of the fundamental rights of the citizen, without that order being immediately reported to parliament if sitting, or printed in the official *Gazette* in the issue following its adoption.

We do not want to suggest the complete abandonment of the power of passing secret orders, for they may at times (though not, we think, in times of peace) be necessary. But we do suggest that when such orders deprive any Canadian citizen, or any person under the Canadian flag, of any of the basic rights which are normally supposed to be guaranteed to persons living under a democratic constitution,— such rights as would be set forth in a Bill of Rights if Canada possessed one,— they should immediately be made public, in order that all persons may govern themselves accordingly.

Such a pledge given by Mr. King would have saved Mr. St. Laurent from the gravest blot on his parliamentary record—the statement which he made in the House two months after the adoption of the secret order-in-council P.C. 6444, that no secret orders-in-council had been adopted or were in force except those which had been reported to the House. Nearly three months later still Mr. St. Laurent had to admit to the House that he had forgotten about P.C. 6444, which had been adopted on October 6, 1945, at a time when if we were not officially at peace we had at least no enemy in arms in the field against us, and which declared that Mr. St. Laurent, as Minister of Justice, "if satisfied that, with a view of preventing any particular person from . . . . acting in any manner prejudicial to the public safety or the safety of the state, it is necessary to do so, may make an order that any such person be interrogated and/or detained in such place and under such conditions as he may from time to time determine."

Such a pledge given by Mr. Drew might force Mr. St. Laurent to give a similar one. If it did not do so, it might earn Mr. Drew quite a lot of votes. If it did force Mr. St. Laurent to follow suit it would not lose Mr. Drew any votes, and it would give him the satisfaction of having achieved a great stroke for the defence of liberty in Canada. And we can assure Mr. Drew that the bureaucrats whom he dislikes so greatly just *love* secret orders-in-council.

The Listening Post

WE GET more amazed every week at the arguments put forward by those who are at the moment earnestly advocating the establishment of a Canadian Embassy at the Vatican. There are, we believe, a number of entirely valid arguments in favor of this establishment, and also a number against it. But it does not seem to us that the valid arguments include that which is being most industriously put forward by the newspapers which are running the campaign, and which include Mr. McCullagh's two Toronto organs and their associate, the Montreal *Gazette*. This is the argument that Canada needs a "listening post" at the Vatican.

This argument appears to rest on an entirely erroneous conception of the functions of an ambassador—a conception which would justify some of the operations performed under the roof of the Russian Embassy at Ottawa, to which Canadians have taken strong exception. It is not the business of an ambassador or minister to ferret out pieces of information which the press and the ordinary private citizen cannot obtain.

It is not suggested in these campaign articles that Canada is particularly in need of information about the policies of the Vatican, which would be a legitimate subject of inquiry by such an ambassador. It is rather suggested that he would be able to pick up a lot of stuff about the policies of other governments, which we presumably cannot get from our own representatives in their various capitals. For that sort of purpose it would surely be more useful to send to those capitals a few competent secret service agents similar to those maintained by most countries in other countries whose policies are specially interesting to them.

We doubt if this "listening post" argument has anything to do with the real reasons why such an embassy is being advocated.

In a Big Theatre

THE holding of the Dominion Drama Festival this year in a very large commercial theatre was a somewhat daring experiment, and its success should relieve the Festival authorities from a good many limitations. It was a very general opinion beforehand that the amateur players to whom the Festival is confined would have great difficulty both in accommodating their stage business to the size of the stage and in projecting their voices to the limits of the auditorium. Neither of these expectations was realized, and it was made clear that the pick of the Canadian crop of amateur players can do just as effective work in a large theatre as in a little one.

It was also made evident that it is possible to fill a large theatre for most of the Festival performances and to get an audience of quite adequate size for the rest of them. This means that a substantial cash income can be assured from seat sales alone, a source which has always been inadequate in the little theatres. And apart altogether from finance, the wider the basis of popular support and interest, the more valuable must the Festival inevitably become.

Any fear that may have been felt that the amateurs would be unwelcome guests (except financially) in a commercial theatre was effectually knocked on the head by the Festival's experience at the Royal Alexandra. Nothing could have been more satisfactory than the genial cooperation which developed between the playing groups and the permanent staff of the theatre. There is now, we think, a very general realization among friends of the personal-appearance drama that nothing will contribute more to its growth and development than a wider participation by non-professionals in the actual business of putting on plays. Nobody can participate in amateur performances without becoming a missionary for all that is good in the professional theatre; and the present revival in that theatre is largely due to the way in which the ideals of the dramatic art were kept alive in the years of its depression by the devotion of amateurs. We welcome every sign that the amateur theatre and the professional theatre are drawing closer together and realizing the essential oneness of their aims.

The one point in which a closer collaboration might have been possible and useful was in connection with the *entr-acte* music. We feel sure that if any of the producing groups had taken thought to indicate the kind of music that would be suitable before and during their performances the orchestra would have sought to accommodate them—as indeed it did in one or two cases where such indications had evidently been given.

Immigrants and Spies

THE alleged (and entirely probable) discovery of a Russian spy among the Displaced Persons admitted to Canada should cause no great surprise, and certainly should cause no demand for the exclusion of all other Displaced Persons who may seek to come to Canada. It is fairly obvious, and is indeed inevitable from the nature of the Russian revolutionary regime, that Russia is making very earnest efforts to build up a large and effective espionage system in this country. Partly this system is recruited among our own people, as we know. But partly also it has to be reinforced from time to time with tried and tested agents from Russia itself, and these must be introduced into the country somehow. If we stop the admittance of all D.P.'s the Russian effort will simply be transferred to other classes of immigrants, and if we bar all immigrants it will turn to the smuggling in of tourists and visitors. In either case it will occasionally be successful in getting persons past our screening process.

It should cause no surprise if undesirable persons occasionally get past even the most careful scrutiny. After all, in the case of spies the exporting government goes to almost unlimited trouble to disguise them and get them through. It is when they start to work in Canada that a good police system gets its real chance to uncover them, and we have a great deal of confidence in the thoroughness of the R.C.M.P.

WE'RE ALL PALS TOGETHER

"Controller S.: That's the kind of statement that makes me say you are insane.
Controller B.: You can't call me insane.
Controller S.: I didn't say you were insane. I said you talk like an insane man.
Controller B.: You said I was insane. You can't talk to me that way. I'll see my lawyer about this . . .
Controller S.: You're nuts.
Controller B.: Is that so? I will not take talk like that from a man who preaches but doesn't practise religion.
Controller S.: You talk like an insane man."—
Dialogue in Toronto City Council as reported in Toronto *Star*.

THE CHANCES the Berlin blockade soon ceases
Are good, according to the daily journal . . .
Alas, the global peace is shot to pieces
When local City Fathers aren't fraternal.
Oblivion may well soon be the fate of
Russian insistence on the Iron Wall;
With peace in sight, why must there be a state of
Belligerency in the City Hall?

Urban Berlin, the hope is not too vain,
This fall by rail will be importing coal . . .
But "urban" has no kinship with "urbane"
When erudite controllers lose control.

Shame on you two for caterwauling so
Just when we're getting on so grand with Joe.
J.E.P.

American "Dumped" Films Can Kill Canadian Television Industry

By JEAN TWEED

Canadian television programs will depend on who controls television and why. Will commercial and government interests agree to a set of principles? What will be the effect of uncontrolled American television film competition? In this second article dealing with television in Canada, Jean Tweed explores the background and problems of producing television programs for the Canadian public.

The first article (S.N., May 10) discussed the technical difficulties of Canadian television. This article reports on the political, artistic and financial aspects of television programs. Both articles reach the conclusion that television will be a gradual development in Canada.

THERE'S a lot more talk about what television programs might do, than what they are doing.

Eureka! cries the enthusiast, it's the greatest educational force imaginable. Think of rural schools able to watch great drama! Think of doctors being taught new operating techniques! Think what international exchange of television will mean to international relations!

These aren't the fantastic statements of a witless reporter. They are just three of the claims made by leading television promoters in the United States and Britain.

Looking at such remarks cold-bloodedly and in the light of Canadian conditions, they add up to sheer nonsense. The number of Canadian rural schools that will be close enough to a transmitter (within 60 miles) is very small. And certainly no private owner is going to lay out the vast sums of money needed for relay stations or coaxial cables so that a handful of eager students can look at Shakespeare. If the government were to spend that kind of money for the benefit of a few scattered centres, the screams from the rest of Canada about "extravagant bureaucrats" would drown out a Conservative convention. Under present conditions the rural students regarded so fondly by the enthusiasts will have to struggle along with the movies, radio and magic lantern slides.

As for those lucky doctors who will be able to learn the latest rules of appendectomy, they too are in for a long, long wait. What station operator is going to give up an hour of his valuable transmission time to telecast the interior equipment of the human race? Most set-owners will be quite content to let the doctors remain in partial ignorance rather than have their gory secrets displayed in the living-room. Surely this is a job for privately-shown films rather than publicly-seen television.

Political Conciliator

Finally we come to the statement on television as an international political conciliator. Maybe it will be, but international exchange of film and radio has been going on for years without having any appreciable good effect so far as can be gathered from newspaper headlines. And the effect of Milton Berle on the Russian-American policy is too horrible to contemplate. He constitutes in himself an act of aggression.

Undoubtedly the future of television will be interesting, but it seems wiser to leave the future to posterity and to look at television as it is.

The biggest and most varied programming in the United States is from the 6 New York stations. Their broadcasts start at 10 a.m. and run until about 11 p.m. The New York *Times*, Sunday April 24 broke down a week's programming (229¾ hours) in the following way:

Type of Program	Total Hours
Films	47½
Comedy-Variety	35½
Children	35
Musical	24
Sports	22½
Interview-Discussion	18
Women's Shows	17½
News	11½
Drama	8¾
Quiz	5
Religious	3
Educational	1½

This seems like a nicely varied week's entertainment, but it will be ten years or more before Canada will be able to duplicate it. The cost is something in national debt figures. Every phase of television is four to five times as expensive as radio. An hour's evening time on a New York network station costs about $1,500. On top of that there are the production costs. Ford Theatre is about $20,000 per show; Philco Television Playhouse costs $17,000 per show; Studio One was budgeted at $10,000 per show; and the Milton Berle show is estimated at more than $15,000 per program.

Obviously Canadian television producers are not going to be able to afford this kind of program. They will have to depend more on film and less ambitious studio efforts, plus large-scale sports broadcasting.

This stress on film is somewhat upsetting. It looks as though it will turn into a repetition of the transcription industry fiasco. For 20 years or so, American recordings have been dumped on Canadian radio markets and have completely blocked the growth of any Canadian transcription industry. Canadian producers can't possibly manufacture shows that compete in price with these dumped efforts. In every case the American transcription is sold in Canada for hundreds of dollars less than the original cost to the American producer.

Canadian Market Pure Gravy

The reason this has been possible is that the American producer with the larger U.S. market at his disposal has probably sold his recorded show dozens of times in the States, and has more than paid for the costs of production plus a handsome profit. The Canadian market is therefore pure gravy and the size of the profit secondary. This may be a happy situation for the Canadian radio station-owner who has been able to get fifteen minute shows complete for as cheap as $1.25, but it has prevented the growth of an important industry in Canada which could be employing thousands of Canadians.

If this same condition comes to exist in film, Canadian television will have about as much originality as a mimeograph machine. Since distribution of telecasts is going to be impossible in Canada by means of the U.S. relay stations and co-axial cable, film is the obvious answer. And a Canadian television film industry can no doubt be a thriving business, provided it does not have to labor under the handicap of cheap importation of American second-hand film.

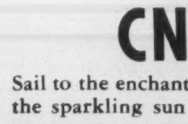
British television is by no means as ambitious with regard to long-day telecasting. About four hours a day is the average put out by B.B.C. Alexandra Palace studio. Again, a good deal of the time is taken up with old films, but the B.B.C. spends far more for live-talent studio telecasts than do any of the U.S. operators. Where drama in the States consumes only about three per cent of the U.S. television transmitting time, B.B.C. presents about 25 to 30 per cent television drama. And some of the most ambitious experiments in television programming have been attempted by the B.B.C. For instance it televised the recent Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race from start to finish, a distance of four and a quarter miles. This relay employed nine cameras and a hundred commentators and technicians.

A glance at the schedules proffered by the B.B.C. and by the U.S. stations reveals immediately the tremendous difference between commercially-controlled operations and publicly-controlled. The former is entertaining and fairly pointless. The latter is more artistic and slightly monotonous. Canadian television will undoubtedly try to combine the best

Regular Sailings

CNS 'LADY' LINERS and MOTOR VESSELS

Sail to the enchanted islands of the West Indies ... to the land of the sparkling sun and the cooling north-east trade winds. Laze away the days, between calls at strange exotic ports, relaxed in your deck chair or in gay shipboard activities. Indulge your fabulous, sea-born appetite in delicious, expertly served meals. Sleep soundly in beautifully appointed outside rooms.



It's an excitingly different life in the Caribbean, vacationing in a luxurious atmosphere with every Canadian National service and courtesy yours to command. If time is a factor, combine sea and air travel to the West Indies. Sail one way—fly the other.

For further information apply to your travel agent, your Canadian National Railways agent or direct to

CANADIAN NATIONAL STEAMSHIPS

Head Office:—384 St. James Street West, Montreal
Other Offices:—Toronto, Halifax, Saint John

The DOMINION of CANADA General INSURANCE COMPANY
LIFE · FIRE · CASUALTY

Any way you look at them...

J-M Asphalt Shingles are right for your home

COLOURFUL
FIRE-RESISTANT
ECONOMICAL
WEATHERPROOF
ATTRACTIVE

Ideal for new building or re-roofing

● The roof you pick for your home can be so important. It can make your house bright and gay ... warm and friendly ... distinctive and charming! When you choose your roof from the wide selection of Johns-Manville Slatekote Shingles you can be sure of just the style and design to harmonize with your particular architectural treatment. You see, J-M Slatekote Shingles are available in soft, warm blends ... bright, natural shades or attractive, solid colours—all made to J-M's high standard of quality. So remember, before you build or remodel get the facts on J-M Slatekote Shingles—that way, you'll be sure of a colourful, weather-tight roof that will give you years of trouble-free service with a minimum of upkeep expense.

For added protection from fire, weather and wear ask your dealer about J-M Flexstone Shingles. Made on a base of fireproof asbestos felt, they minimize the hazards of roof-communicated fires—keep maintenance costs low.

B-806

Johns-Manville Asphalt Shingles

DURABESTOS ROOF SHINGLES—CEDARGRAIN ASBESTOS SIDING SHINGLES—ROCK WOOL HOME INSULATION—ASBESTOS FLEXBOARD—ASPHALT SHINGLES—TERRAFLEX PLASTIC ASBESTOS FLOOR TILE.

JOHNS-MANVILLE JM PRODUCTS

FREE BOOKLETS—For informative, fully illustrated literature on the materials listed here, see your nearest J-M Dealer or write direct to Canadian Johns-Manville, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg or Vancouver. When writing be sure to indicate the particular materials in which you are interested.

features of the two, as radio attempted to do.

But what has been the result of the combination policy in Canada? Actually and truthfully it has been a lengthy fight between the public and private interests with the taxpayer footing the cost of the quarrel. It has meant continual parliamentary committees, expensive lobbies and a great waste of time and energy for everyone concerned. The basic reason for this quarrel is that the set-up was never arranged as a proper compromise. Neither side has ever agreed with the other as to the existing rules and regulations. It has been as if a rugby team and a soccer team were thrown into the arena and told to put on an exhibition. The result has been a bewildered battle which left the audience confused. The fact that both sides used a political football hasn't helped either.

Unpleasant Implication

The sixty-four dollar question now is who is going to control television? And the merits of either side will not figure in the answer. The answer will come through politics. Everyone connected with the future of this new industry has just one answer to the question of public or private control, "Wait until after the next Dominion election". The implication of such an attitude is extremely unpleasant. Artistry, economy, cooperation to give the best to the public, all go by the boards in the interest of politics.

The feeling is that if the Conservatives get elected the prior nod will be given to the private interests; if the Liberals maintain their position the C.B.C. gets the green light. To most dispassionate observers it would seem that the first aim of television should be to become independent of any and all political pressures.

The second aim seems equally obvious and probably even more utopian. In order that Canadians receive the best possible television service the financial resources of both commerce and government will be necessary. Therefore cooperation between the two seems logical. One would-be television station owner quipped that this was like asking "the Liberals and Conservatives to agree". Unfortunately the rest of us haven't got the money to finance their quarrel.

Viewer the Loser

If these two sources of income don't pool their finances it will mean that both sides will be forced to put on the cheapest type of telecast and therefore the viewer is the loser. Just how long the television set-owner will be content to watch spelling bees, jugglers, unfinished productions and a series of so-called educational broadcasts is doubtful. These educational broadcasts in both Britain and the United States have been nearly all in the "how to do" category ... how to build a boat, how to stand on your head, how to mix paint, how to wrestle with lobster etc., etc. Since they employ one speaker only and a series of old film shots or quick-artist sketches the cost is quite low. The entertainment value is usually ditto too.

Another important result from this low-cost policy of programming is the loss of artistic talent. Once again the emigration figures will show a grand exodus to the United States and Britain of Canada's top-flight comedians, writers and artists.

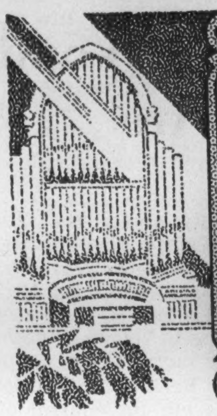
Canadian radio came of age during the war when the demand for broadcasts to, by and for Canadians became imperative. There was also the restriction on travel which trapped many artists here for six years. The result was a profitable, mature broadcasting system. Even when the travel restrictions were eased more than 85 per cent of the artists and producers remained in Canada.

Most people will agee that a war is a drastic method of founding an industry. But if the talent here is disregarded and can find no outlet in this new medium it will leave Canada pronto. The idea of the "starving artist" is highly unpopular among Canadian writers, singers, actors, musicians et al.

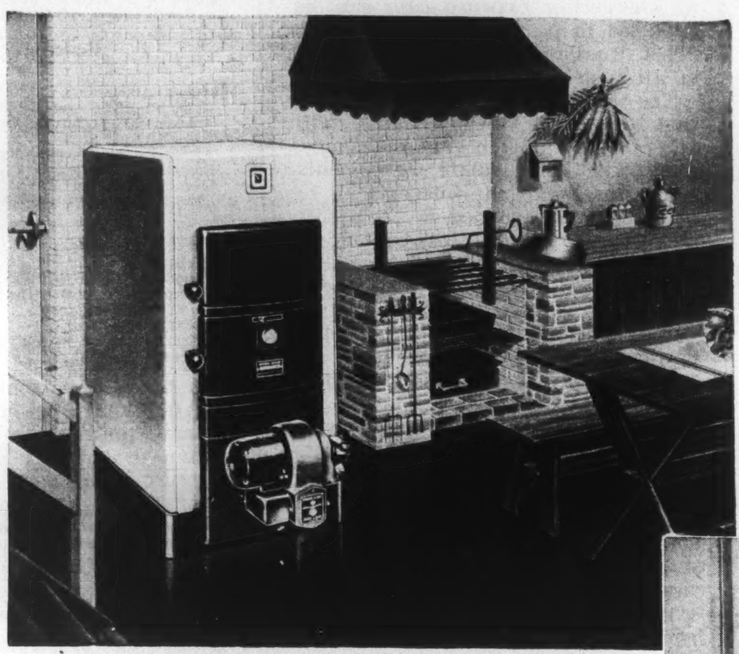
However, no matter who wins the present battle for control of television the set-owner is going to demand that the telecasters display a decent sense of responsibility. Falsification of news, lack of ethics, cynical standards, will all be most apparent to the television-viewer. And the first operator who attempts these only-too-common radio and film tricks will probably end up by being run out of town on a rail. The Canadian set-owner will not and should not invest the $350 to $1,000 necessary for a receiver and then see nothing but stale, contrived, imitative banality.

The Royal Commission set up under the chairmanship of Vincent Massey may, or may not, help to prevent this calamity. At a recent press conference Mr. Massey emphasized that the Royal Commission would not lay down standards of taste, nor would it make recommendations on the way television facilities and opportunities will be made available. Unfortunately those are the important problems which must be faced by someone. If the Royal Commission is not going to tackle them, who is? In fact it might even be said that if the Royal Commission isn't going to touch on standards and the use of facilities it might as well not sit at all.

The possible outcome of Canadian television is most difficult to estimate. There are so many internal and sub-surface arguments to be settled. It is very easy to predict great things on the basis of hypothetical programs produced by high-principled wealthy master-minds, for the edification of a wise audience. But to the average person who sees the facts, the people interested, the politics concerned, the large size of this country, the small population, the limited budgets available, it all adds up to a shrug of the shoulders. Most Canadians will be content to wait and see.

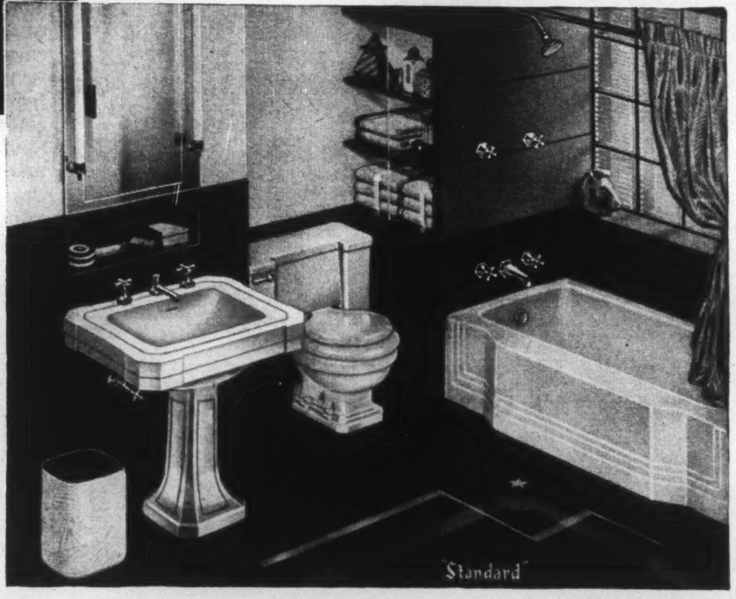

Modern centrally located, air-conditioned chapel. Pipe organ with organist services. Large, quiet, peaceful reposing rooms are available to those we serve at no additional cost. Prices are moderate and arranged to suit individual preference.

FRED W. MATTHEWS CO. LTD.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
665-9 SPADINA AVE. NEAR BLOOR ST. KINGSDALE 2101-2102



THE BATHROOM FOR THE MODERN HOME

New Bathroom fixtures can make any bathroom luxurious and modern. What a pleasure to relax in the roomy Pembroke tub —15" deep! Notice that the basin and toilet have the same smart styling as the tub. Everything is designed to be so easy to keep clean. Whether you are building a new home or remodelling, specify "Standard" plumbing fixtures.



MORE *Convenience, Economy, and Comfort* WHEN YOU HEAT YOUR HOME WITH THE *New* SEVERN BOILER

COAL OR OIL — WATER OR STEAM

The SEVERN is the latest engineering creation for top efficiency in heating medium-sized homes. It is right for coal (hand fired or stoker) or oil, assuring maximum fuel economy. Many refinements and labour-saving improvements add extra convenience.

SPECIAL FEATURES

Small water content . . . large prime heating surface . . . double gallery of flue passages . . . quick circulation and heat transfer . . . convenient shaker bar at side . . . all doors of ample size . . . ball-shaped handles always cool . . . iron to iron machine-ground joints . . . scientifically proportioned fire box.

For modernization work now, Time Payments may be arranged through our affiliated company — Heating & Plumbing Finance Limited.

Made in Canada for Canadians by

Standard Sanitary & Dominion Radiator LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA

CONSULT YOUR PLUMBING AND HEATING CONTRACTOR FOR COMPLETE DETAILS

SERVING HOME AND INDUSTRY
"Standard" PLUMBING FIXTURES • DOMINION HEATING EQUIPMENT

WASHINGTON LETTER

Airlift Ended, Americans Wonder What Soviet Intentions Are

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

THE first flush of elation about having "won the cold war" has passed, and Americans are realistically assaying Stalin's real intentions about future relations with the Democratic world.

While the lifting of the Berlin blockade raised U.S. hopes about the prospect of entering a period of comparative peace with the Soviets, this country is fully aware that Russia can come up with more trying demands when the Council of Foreign Ministers meets in Paris on May 23.

The Soviet Union has been accused of being willing to "trade a toothpick for a load of lumber" in dropping the discredited Berlin blockade for an opportunity to bid for control of all Germany.

American leaders expect that when the Russian representatives sit down with the foreign ministers of the United States, Great Britain and France, they will demand a popular election on the issue of a united Germany. In the event this fails, they are expected to demand "a voice and a veto" in the control of the rich industrial Ruhr valley.

American determination is stronger than ever before about keeping Russia out of Western Germany and such demands will be firmly rebuffed by American participants, it is believed.

Leaders of the Democracies are aware that the vast manpower reservoir of Russia, abetted by German ingenuity and know-how would be a combination that could spread Communism with devastating effect.

If the United States demonstrated a willingness to resist Russian inroads by operating the Berlin airlift at staggering expense, she can be expected to be ready to continue to block Russian expansion in Europe at all costs.

The Russians have demonstrated that they, like the Germans, will agree to anything to gain their ends. They will also violate agreements when it serves their interests.

The Russians yielded on the airlift issue for two reasons, it is contended. Firstly it was a matter of necessity. Iron Curtain nations need imports. They have suffered from the Allied counter-blockade imposed against the Berlin blockade. Secondly, it is regarded merely as a change of tactics, or a "trick."

The comparison has been made with an individual. Take yourself. When you change your tactics about getting what you want, it doesn't mean you have changed your mind. You have merely altered your method of getting it. That seems to be the case with Russia.

America is being reminded by her leaders to take an overall view of relations with Communism. While the Soviet concession in Berlin is looked upon, and rightly so, as a victory for the airlift, it is only a relatively minor facet of the whole picture.

Russia is still ahead in the cold war, according to coldly analytical former Under-Secretary of State William Clayton. He says the U.S. won the airlift because the nation excels in the field of transportation. He points out that the West has yet to win the battle of Greece. She has virtually lost the battle in China. And there is a contest for control of the Middle East which has yet to be decided.

Forward-looking Americans see in current developments a chance to benefit by past mistakes. They grunt that while the Marshall Plan and the North Atlantic Pact have been regarded as "cure-alls," this is not so.

PRESIDENTS AND WARS

Chief Executive Can Start One Himself

THE President can use armed force to defend a treaty. This is the precedent that has been established by American presidents before President Truman. And it's a precedent that is worrying Congress.

Former Under-Secretary of State Robert A. Lovett testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee during examination of the North Atlantic Treaty that Congress would have to declare war before the President could use American armed services to defend a member nation against Russian attacks.

This is the basis of a great constitutional argument that is being waged before that Committee of Congress. The question is as old as the American Republic. Hamilton and Jefferson argued about whether the President could use armed force without a formal declaration of war by Congress.

The U.S. Constitution gives Congress the exclusive right to declare war. Despite this, and the State Department assertions, some Senators fear that a president could, as others have done before him, order armed forces to fight another power without the nod from Congress.

The Library of Congress lists 140 instances in which the U.S. sent armed forces into other countries without a declaration of war. They go back to the last century. The U.S. invaded the Philippines in 1898-1902 to put down a rebellion. American fighting men were sent to China during the Boxer rebellion. U.S. troops quelled revolutions in Nicaragua, Cuba, Panama and other Central American countries. In 1918 American soldiers protected Siberian railways against the Bolsheviks. All without declarations of war.

President Franklin Roosevelt provided many examples of presidential use of armed forces without Congressional declarations of war. He ordered American naval craft to sink foreign submarines on sight in U.S. defensive waters. He ordered U.S. warships in the Atlantic to destroy any German or Italian sea or air force. He ordered the Navy to convoy supplies to Iceland. All this before the U.S. entered the war.

The fact is that the president is the commander-in-chief of the armed forces and he can order U.S. fighting men almost anywhere, and without Congressional approval. Congress would like to limit that authority.

THE FUTURE BELONGS TO THOSE WHO PREPARE FOR IT

What Makes a Good Provider?

ALL men want to provide their wives and children with the necessities of life at all times . . . and the luxuries when possible. But the truly good provider tries to protect his family even into the unknown future.

There is no sounder way to take care of your family's financial future than through Prudential life insurance. Just call up your Prudential representative and ask him how it can be done. He will recommend a plan to give you exactly the protection you ought to have, fitted to your own special family needs. This plan can include a regular income for your family, funds for your children's education, money for emergencies, and for your retirement years as well.

Yes, a Prudential life insurance program fills a definite place in the plans of the family man and good provider. Are *your* plans for this kind of protection complete?

Enjoy the Prudential Family Hour of Stars—Every Sunday afternoon over CFRB Toronto and CKAC Montreal.
And the Jack Berch Show—Every afternoon, Monday through Friday, over CBL Toronto and CBM Montreal.

THE PRUDENTIAL HAS THE STRENGTH OF GIBRALTAR

THE PRUDENTIAL
INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA
A mutual life insurance company
HOME OFFICE: NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
WESTERN HOME OFFICE: LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
Branch Offices in all leading Canadian Cities

Western Grocers Limited

HEAD OFFICE — WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

At the annual general meeting of the Shareholders held at the Head Office of the Company, the Directors' Report, Balance Sheet, Statements of Profit and Surplus and the Auditors' Report for the year ending December 31st, 1948, were presented and adopted.

The Directors, W. P. Riley, I. Pitblado, K.C., F. W. St. Lawrence, A. McCallum, E. S. Cooper, W. F. Stewart and H. J. Coon were re-elected, and at meeting of the Board following the Shareholders' Meeting, the officers of the Company were re-elected.

Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1948

ASSETS

Current Assets			$4,592,807.95
Cash on Hand and in Banks (less Outstanding Cheques)		$ 101,531.21	
Customers' Accounts Receivable, after providing for possible losses		956,929.28	
Advances on Merchandise and Sundry Debtors		56,579.51	
Customs Deposits		6,550.00	
Merchandise—Per Inventories—as determined and certified to by the Management on basis of cost or market, whichever was lower		3,471,217.95	
		$4,592,807.95	
Prepaid Expenses			16,275.97
Refundable Excess Profits Taxes (part estimated)			164,316.89
Investments in and Advances to Subsidiary Companies			2,470,146.53
Investments—at cost		$2,469,618.29	
Advances		528.24	
		$2,470,146.53	
Other Investments (at cost)			1,600.00
Fixed Assets			1,050,776.04
Warehouse Properties—Land and Buildings—see note below		$ 968,962.33	
Plant and Equipment—at cost less depreciation		81,813.71	
		$1,050,776.04	
			$8,295,923.38

Note Re Warehouse Properties
The original properties acquired at formation are valued on the basis of the appraisal made by the Canadian Appraisal Company, as of 14th December, 1912, with subsequent additions at cost—less depreciation and amounts written off.

LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities to Public			$1,879,942.94
Bank Loan		$ 638,000.00	
Accounts and Bills Payable		905,947.76	
Income Taxes (estimated)		275,115.09	
Dividends Payable 15th January, 1949		54,786.25	
On Preferred Shares	$20,900.25		
On Class A Shares	33,886.00		
	$54,786.25		
Unclaimed Dividends		6,093.84	
		$1,879,942.94	
Advances from and Amounts Payable to Subsidiary Companies			397,186.09
Reserves			759,539.61
Reserve for Contingencies		$ 100,000.00	
Reserves for Future Inventory Losses		659,539.61	
		$ 759,539.61	
Capital Stock			2,217,162.74
Authorized:			
Preferred Shares ($20.00 per Share)—175,000 Shares		$3,500,000.00	
Class A Shares (no par value)—150,000 Shares		....	
Common Shares (no par value)—150,000 Shares		....	
Issued and Outstanding:			
Preferred Shares ($1.40 Series)—59,715 Shares		$1,194,300.00	
Class A Shares (no par value)—67,772 Shares Common Shares (no par value)—86,658 Shares		1,022,862.74	
		$2,217,162.74	
Earned Surplus—per Statement attached			2,877,775.11
Deferred Surplus:			
Re Refundable Excess Profits Taxes			164,316.89
			$8,295,923.38

Approved on behalf of the Board.
W. P. RILEY, A. McCALLUM — Directors

Contingent Liabilities Reported:
Guarantee of a subsidiary's bank indebtedness Maximum $200,000.00
Employees' Pension Plan—Estimated remaining sum, which, under the plan, is payable over the next thirteen years, in respect of past service—$381,519.26.

Statement of Profit for Year Ended 31st December, 1948, and of Earned Surplus Account

Profit for the year before taking into account the undermentioned items		$ 940,266.14
Additions		313,647.00
Dividends from Subsidiary Companies	$312,837.00	
Dividends from Other Investments	810.00	
	$313,647.00	
		$1,253,913.14
Deductions		403,002.75
Depreciations	43,962.52	
Directors' Fees	1,000.00	
Executive Officers' Remuneration	61,200.00	
Legal Fees	2,840.23	
Provision for Income Taxes	294,000.00	
	$403,002.75	
Net Profit for year, after providing for Income Taxes, transferred to Earned Surplus		850,910.39
Earned Surplus at 31st December, 1947		2,246,009.72
		$3,096,920.11
Deduct—Dividends:		
Preferred Shares:		
Four at 35c per share, being at the rate of 7% per annum to 31st December, 1948	$ 83,601.00	
Class A Shares:		
Four at 50c per share, being at the rate of $2.00 per annum to 31st December, 1948	135,544.00	219,145.00
Earned Surplus at 31st December, 1948		$2,877,775.11

Auditors' Report to the Shareholders:

We have made an examination of the books and accounts of Western Grocers Limited, for the year ended 31st December, 1948, and have prepared the accompanying Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Earned Surplus Account.

We have also examined the books and accounts, or the audited financial statements, of all subsidiaries. The accompanying Balance Sheet does not set forth the assets and liabilities of subsidiaries and the Statement of Profit does not include the operating profits of subsidiaries except as to dividends received from same. In accordance with Section 114 of the Dominion Companies Act, we report that all subsidiaries earned net profits for their respective financial periods ending in 1948, and that, in the aggregate, the dividends from subsidiaries taken credit for in the Statement of Profit are less than the combined profits of subsidiaries for such periods.

With the foregoing, we certify that, in our opinion, the Balance Sheet submitted herewith is drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of affairs of Western Grocers Limited, as at 31st December, 1948, according to the best of our information, the explanations given us, and as shown by the books. We have obtained all information and explanations required by us.

(Signed) SHARP, WOODLEY & COMPANY
Chartered Accountants. Auditors.

Winnipeg 25th January, 1949.

LIGHTER SIDE

Do Not Break The Chain

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"DEAR FRIEND" (the letter read): "We are all working and praying for the success of the Progressive Conservative cause at the coming Federal Election.

"Please make an exact copy of this letter and send it to five of your friends within the next five days. If you follow these instructions you will be the recipient of a great blessing within a short time. Failure to continue the chain however will inevitably lead to serious misfortune.

"DO NOT BREAK THE CHAIN.

"(signed) Progressive Conservative."

The communication was typewritten and the typewriting, I noticed, showed a tendency to crowd up on the left margin. I was still studying it when my friend Miss A. dropped in to see me.

"Well, what are you so interested in?" she asked genially.

I handed her the letter. "Do you happen to know anything about this?"

"I?" Miss A. said with exaggerated candor, "Why should I know anything about it?" She read it through and handed it back. "It's a splendid idea though," she said, "Are you going to continue the chain?"

"Uh-uh," I said.

"You mean you aren't in sympathy with the Progressive Conservative Party?" Miss A. asked sternly.

"I'm not in sympathy with chain-letter writing," I said, "Just what great misfortune is supposed to follow if I break the chain?"

"The continuance of irresponsible and reckless government," Miss A. said, "Bureaucracy, regimentation and political bribery."

"And if I do?" I asked.

Her face brightened. "Firm advocacy of provincial rights," she said, "effective measures for dealing with the menace of Communism and the devaluation of the Canadian dollar."

"Well I don't know," I said, "I think you'd do better with the chain-letter clientele if you offered deep freeze units and Venetian blinds."

THE penalties and rewards weren't necessarily political, Miss A. reminded me. "As you know I'm not particularly superstitious," she said, "but just the same there are certain things that are very hard to explain. Take the case of Mrs. Binding for instance, I don't think you know her but she used to be very active in the Political Study League, though she isn't any longer, poor thing. She broke the chain about four years ago and a week later she fell while hanging some overdrapes and injured her sacroiliac. She's been a terrible sufferer ever since."

"Yes, but—" I began.

"Then there was Mrs. Lomax," Miss A. continued, "I told you about her, she's the one who has had her house completely decorated three times last September. She told me she broke the chain once and right out of the blue her husband developed timothy-grass allergy. He'd never had a sign of it before and the doctors were simply mystified. They have a lovely place in the country and now they can't go near it through July and August."

"And I have an aunt in the States who fractured her hip in two places and has been in the hospital two months," I said.

"Because she broke the chain?" Miss A. asked.

"Because she stepped off a ladder backwards," I said.

"I'm sure I don't see what that proves," Miss A. said sharply.

I shook my head, "I'm sure I don't either."

Miss A. got up. "In any case I advise you to send out those letters," she said, "It's never wise to trifle with forces we don't understand."

I WAS curious to see how Miss A.'s program was developing and a week later I dropped in at her apartment. "I can't ask you to sit down," she said, "I have sixty-five letters to get in the box before the mail closes."

"Sixty-five *chain* letters?" I asked.

Miss A. paused in her typewriting. She looked exhausted and bleak. "It's that Women's Political Study League," she said, drawing a weary hand across her eyes. "No initiative, no political intelligence whatever. When I started this I naturally expected the members would circularize the general electorate. Instead they've been circularizing each other and most of the letters have come back to me. I got thirteen in one mail, all asking me to write to five people each, and there were eleven more on Tuesday, only fortunately they don't have to be answered till the second."

"How extraordinary!" I said. It seemed a fascinating piece of justice that the chain should simply have recoiled and hit Miss A. on the head. At the same time her predicament called for sympathy. "Couldn't you just leave town without a forwarding address?" I said, "Maybe chain letters work on the same system as process-serving. As long as you avoid the injunction you escape the consequences."

"I don't think it's as simple as that," Miss A. said wearily and thrust a pile of letters across to me. "Those came in on the afternoon mail. You can look at them if you like. I haven't even opened them."

I slit open the first one. "Just the furrier offering to store and hollanderize your fur coat," I said reassuringly, "No obligation except ten per cent of the valuation . . . My heavens, what's this?"

"What is it?" Miss A. asked faintly.

"DEAR Fellow Liberal" (I read): "We know you are working hard for our splendid Party and for its triumph at the coming Federal election.

"Please copy this letter exactly ten times—"

Miss A. snatched the letter away from me. She read it through and then laid it on the table, looking white-faced.

"It looks as though someone in the Women's Political Study League had stolen your idea," I said a little nervously.

"I will never circularize for the Liberal Party!" Miss A. cried passionately.

"Why don't you just burn it," I said, "You have nothing to lose but your chains."

"But I can't break the chain," Miss A. wailed.

It was indeed a very painful dilemma. "Of course you can never tell," I said, after studying the letter. "The rich blessing they mention might be the return of the Progressive Conservative Party. On the other hand, if you break the chain the misfortune that follows inevitably might be the return of the C.C.F. as opposition."

"Of course the consequences mightn't be political at all," I added more cheerfully. "They might let you off with just a fracture or an allergy."

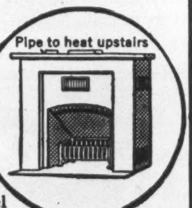
"Please," Miss A. said and took the letter away from me. "If you would mind leaving me this is a problem I will simply have to work out for myself."

A day or two later I received a chain letter beginning "Dear Fellow Liberal." It wasn't signed but the typewriting showed a characteristic tendency to jam towards the left margin.

For real hat comfort wear a
Biltmore
NS-49
The Master HAT of Canada

FIREPLACE FURNACE

A POWERFUL HEATER FOR YOUR HOME



The Tweed Steel Works Fireplace Furnace draws the cold air out of the room, heats it and sends it back into the room hot. It saves fuel. Why install an old-fashioned fireplace to let the heat go up out the chimney to heat the outside world. Send for free catalogue and list of satisfied users. You will be interested in a Fireplace Furnace.

TWEED STEEL WORKS LTD.
TWEED ONTARIO

"EXPORT"
CANADA'S FINEST CIGARETTE

JUST A SIMPLE ROUTINE... an overseas trip taken in stride . . . when you fly. Your roomy, beautifully appointed TCA "North Star" Skyliner, with its 4 Rolls-Royce engines, lets you relax all the way, arrive at your peak . . . with plenty of time for the business in hand. Pressurized cabins for above-the-weather cruising; fare includes delicious meals aloft. Club-like atmosphere. Connections at Shannon, Glasgow and London for European points. Call your nearest TCA Office or Travel Agent for reservations. Trans-Canada Air Lines.

DOUBLED TRANS-ATLANTIC SERVICE
2 Flights Daily to Ireland and Britain
Commencing June 1st

Fly TCA
International • Trans-Ocean
Transcontinental
TO BRITAIN

Writing, Acting, Devotion Marked '49 Festival

By LUCY VAN GOGH

The Dominion Drama Festival of 1949 produced nothing as great in acting as the London "Saint Joan" of a year ago, but it brought forward the best full-length play by a Canadian (measured in terms of dramatic values and all-round interest) that has yet seen the footlights, two notable Negro actors and one all-round Negro company, and the unprecedented spectacle of a group of players (from Hamilton, too) putting such devotion, skill and polish into the performance of a light and even farcical comedy that they quite properly walked away with the Bessborough Trophy.

IN THIS year's Dominion Drama Festival, there were six full-length items and six half-lengths, two of the latter being excerpts and four being complete works. Neither of the excerpts got anywhere in particular, and it is unlikely that an abbreviated presentation will ever rank for much in this competition, but "Phèdre" by the Conservatoire Lassalle of Montreal won the French award and the best actress award, and the Montreal Negro presentation of "Emperor Jones" won the prize for best visual presentation.

The best English production after the Bessborough winner was adjudged to be the New Westminster entry of "The Glass Menagerie." Ottawa won the Barry Jackson award for best presentation of a Canadian play, and Peterborough the award for best stage production. The best male performance was considered to be that of W. A. Atkinson in a short but very dramatic secondary role in the Canadian play by Robertson Davies entered by Ottawa. All these were full-length items.

Hamilton has not, we think, distinguished itself in recent years in this business, and it was therefore a great pleasure to see it sending in so completely competent a performance of the farce-comedy "John Loves Mary" (Norman Krasna) as was offered by the Players' Guild, and thereby walking off with the top award of the Festival. This show was well ahead of the great majority of professional farce offerings which visit Canada, in comic characterization, pace, timing (especially brilliant, owing doubtless, as the adjudicator suggested, to much public performance) and audibility; not a line fluffed, not a point missed. Elizabeth Murley was vivid as the very 1945-ish daughter of a Washington Senator, William Moore gets first-class credit as director, William Mitchell was excellent in the straight parts and quite good in the comedy parts of the lover role, and some of his male companions were at moments a wee bit too noisy.

Emotional Havoc

New Westminster (the Vagabond Players) sent four players, three backstage personnel, and a remarkably effective stage set and lighting plot (lacking only the long-distance view of the St. Louis alley) over three thousand miles to do "The Glass Menagerie" of Tennessee Williams. Their effort was amply justified. I am still allergic to this play, which I consider makes unjustifiable havoc with the feelings of the audience. It takes place, it will be remembered, entirely in the mind of the chief male character, who appears outside of the drama every now and then to explain the continuity and remind us that it is merely his own memories and not reality. But these memories are devised to produce an emotional effect on the audience which they obviously do not produce on the young man who remembers them, for otherwise he could not possibly have deserted his crippled sister with so easy a conscience.

I thought the piece was almost as well done as by the professional company which played it in Toronto two years ago, except that the Gentleman Caller lacked the bumptious extrovert personality of the original and hence seemed pretty colorless, and the players were not well matched in height and physique; also the play lost something by cutting. Verlie Cooter as the once-a-Southern-aristocrat mother and Yvonne Robinson as the inforiority-complex daughter gave very clear-cut portraits, but failed to reach the extreme degree of poignancy for which the piece calls.

I do not complain of the adjudicator for putting both "John Loves Mary" and "Glass Menagerie" ahead of the Toronto Players' Workshop production of "Another Part of the Forest." But I myself should have been more enthusiastic about certain performances in the Hellman play, and should have laid less stress than he did on the inability of this group of just-out-of-college people to cast properly two elderly roles which after all have very little to do. The playing of middle-age by Clarine Jackman in the role of Lavinia Hubbard was so perfect that neither the adjudicator nor I can make the slightest guess at her real age, which means that even if she is exactly the age of Lavinia she was securing her effects not by that fact but by straight acting. Half-a-dozen sharply-drawn characters were so well correlated one with another that the requisite atmosphere of family hatreds was continually present. But the climax fell short because Eric House, who had been excellent as the tyrannical father for two acts, folded up too quietly and ineffectively when the father is blackmailed into giving up his power by his oldest son.

Creating New Characters

The interest of the Ottawa Drama League's entry of Robertson Davies' "Fortune My Foe" was so entirely concentrated on the play itself, which I have already discussed in a previous issue, that one had hardly time to note the qualities of a very mixed performance. It is always more difficult to create an entirely new character, even with the author at hand to guide, than to repeat a role that has already been established, and not all of this large cast came near the level of success reached by W. A. Atkinson (trophy winner) as an embittered professor, or Yvonne Beaulne as a Czech refugee, Charles Ogilvie as a new type of drunk, and Fred Bick as an educated bootlegger. Even so, Mr. Davies owes a great deal to his producers, Gwendolyn Blair and Michael Meiklejohn, for a performance that must have realized a great deal of his intention.

Mr. Davies' own Peterborough production of "The Taming of the Shrew" was full of producer's devices, many of them highly effective, but only four or five of the very large cast had much idea of what playing Shakespeare involves, especially in the way of producing agreeable and significant sounds. Brenda Davies, the Katharina, made one long to see her in a more poetic and less rompish comedy. Costuming and scenery were both gorgeous and clever, but it was just a romp, with high moments.

"Hedda Gabler" is traditionally played as a tragedy. It is not a tragedy but a problem play, a distinction which has only recently been clearly perceived, and the adjudicator quite evidently took that view of it. The Calgary "Workshop 14" people, who opened the week with this offering, equally evidently did not, and unfortunately they fell largely into the error of striving for tragic

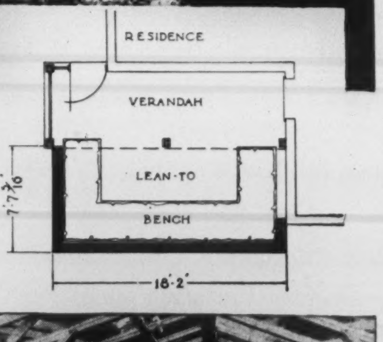
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
SCHOOL OF NURSING
Session 1949-50

I. **The Basic or General Course in Nursing:** 5 years in length; leads to Degree of B.Sc.N.; prepares for nurse registration; and gives qualification for general practice in public health nursing. Entrance requirement: Senior Matriculation (Ontario Grade XIII). Substantial financial help is available through bursaries and scholarships.

II. **Courses for Graduate Nurses:** these are all one-year courses. Entrance requirement: Junior Matriculation (Ontario Grade XII). These courses include special preparation in: (a) Clinical Supervision; (b) Nursing Education and Nursing Administration; (c) Public Health Nursing.

III. **A Special Arrangement for Graduate Nurses:** Whereas a candidate with Senior Matriculation standing may register in the Faculty of Arts of this University and complete the Pass Course in 3 years, and, whereas certain subjects of this Pass Course are identical with subjects included in the above Certificate courses, it has been arranged that a graduate nurse who registers in this Pass Course in Arts may register at the same time in this School and, during the same 3 years, cover the requirements for the Certificate in one of the courses as described above (exception: Clinical Supervision).

For further information and calendar apply to the Secretary of the School.



Ever thought of replacing an unused verandah with a small greenhouse . . like this ORLYT?

Here in season you can have a profusion of flowers and plants for indoors . . and for the outdoor garden, or an all-year-round sunny, bright living room.

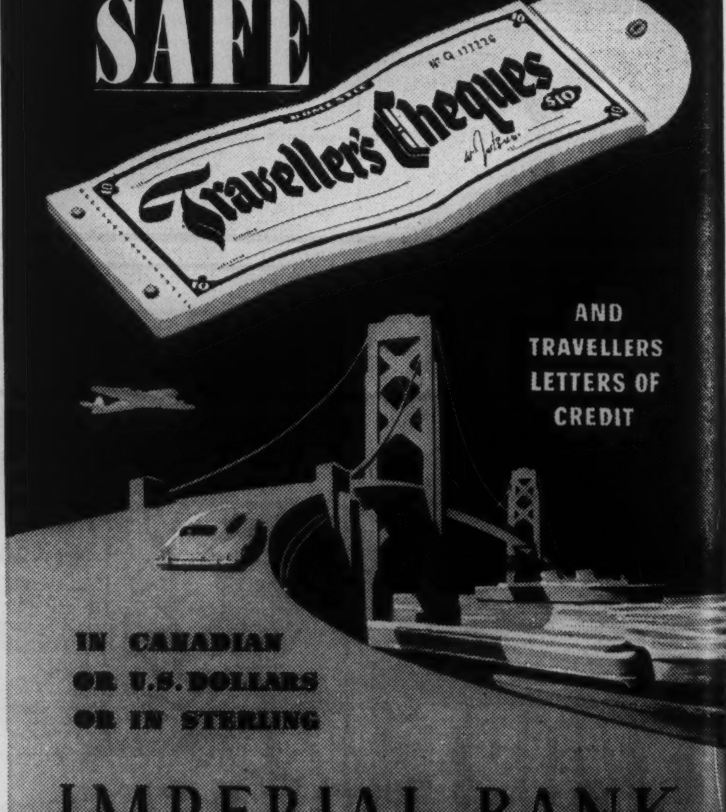
Orlyt actually takes very little more space than the old verandah, as you can see.

You can also have an *Orlyt* as a full-span house (see right), adjoining your house or garage—or by itself in the garden. *Orlyt* is entirely prefabricated. Comes in "ready-made" sections. You can set it up, take it down yourself, if you wish. *Write for literature. Address Dept S.*

Lord & Burnham Co. Limited
HEAD OFFICE & FACTORY: ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO
P-4-49

OJC
GREENWOOD
WOODBINE
TORONTO
SPRING MEETING
May 21st to June 3rd
THE KING'S PLATE
will be run May 28th
ADMISSION
Eastern Entrance 25c
Grandstand $1.00
Government Tax Extra
1st RACE STARTS AT 2:30 P.M.
Public parking at east end of grounds off Queen St.
COL. K. R. MARSHALL, President
PALMER WRIGHT, Sec.-Treas.
RACING AND STEEPLE CHASING

HANDY & SAFE



IMPERIAL BANK
OF CANADA

ON ROCKPORT COVE by the Brooklyn artist, Nancy Ranson. This brisk marine painting is one of a group of works which is now touring Canada under the auspices of Canadian Council of Women.

effect by doing everything very slowly and solemnly. Hedda, in spite of her name, should not gabble, but she should be pretty brisk and decisive. Doreen Richardson's performance was otherwise clever and understanding, and Bob Cruse contributed a strong Judge Brack.

The half-length productions began auspiciously with the London (Little Theatre) presentation of "Over the Boiler Room" by William Digby, who I am informed was only seventeen when he wrote it. The piece is both very short and very slight in content, but what it sets out to do it does with almost incredible dexterity, and Mr. Digby will certainly be heard from in a wider sphere. He is most adept at devising business and situations to make his characters come promptly to life, and his intentions were brilliantly realized by Mrs. Skinner as the nagging and man-hating wife of a poor janitor, Ray Porter as the janitor who seeks consolation for domestic browbeating in the arms of a lady of easy virtue but pleasant character in a flat above, and Marnie Wilson in a bit part as their daughter. The piece does no more than show how a situation can develop between husband and wife in which murder, though not explicitly intended, can happen by a natural sequence of events. There are some improbabilities, but they are glossed over by a masterly use of the playwright's greatest and most essential power, that of making us suspend disbelief. The author and Mrs. Skinner and the stage staff take most of the credit for a brilliant forty minutes.

The other two "shorts" in English led the adjudicator to remark ruefully that it was hard to keep up with the "Emperor Joneses". Negroes are usually strong in mimetic ability, and the number of plays in which they can perform is limited—though I can see no reason why an all-Negro "Hamlet" should not be just as interesting as an all-modern-dress one. Having a good Negro actor, the Mount Allison University Players (Sackville, N.B.) put on four scenes of the O'Neill play, with the remaining roles played by whites. Having a whole company of Negroes, the Negro Theatre Guild of Montreal put on the whole play, with an incredible witch dance by Bert Lawrence and stunning pantomime work by a large cast in the vision scenes. Both Emperors were excellent, and comparisons are impossible because the cutting allowed the Sackville actor no chance to do much build-up. The adjudicator rightly noted that the emotional crescendo achieved by Percy Rodrigues of Montreal was done by movement and expression alone, and that when he can add a greater vocal range he will be a notable actor. The Montreal production was superbly put on, and richly deserved the Martha Allan trophy for visual presentation; she would have been delighted to see it go to a Montreal Negro troupe.

Weight of Centuries

The French-language little theatre in Canada, under a good deal of clerical tutelage, goes in heavily for the classical comedy and classical tragedy of pre-Revolution eras. There need be no surprise that of the three French entries, all of them half-length shows, two were from Racine and Molière respectively, and bear the weight of almost three centuries of age. The last time I saw "Phèdre" it was performed by Sarah Bernhardt in Montreal, and was the sole classical piece of her repertoire on that tour, and the last item of a two weeks' program.

There were some severe limitations on the festival performance by the Conservatoire Lassalle of Montreal which did not inhibit Sarah's, and which I think the adjudicator undervalued. It is true that the vices and passions of a Racine drama are highly conventionalized at best, but they can be made to convey the feeling of vices and passions. The keynote of "Phèdre" is the famous line *"C'est Venus toute entière à sa proie attachée"*, and it is no cause for surprise that a highly respectable Montreal lady like Madeleine Sicotte should have been unable to suggest what that line indicates as the thing to be suggested. (That is not quite fair; I do not mean to argue that a woman must be other than respectable to enact a vicious woman, but one must at least have been able to contemplate vice with a purely artistic interest.) The recitation of the lines was admirable by almost all players, but several of them were physically unsuited to the Greek roles. In spite of that difficulty I admired much the Hippolyte of Jean-Paul Dugas, and Guy Charbonneau as his father was both physically and vocally successful. When she was not called on for tragic grandeur Mme. Sicotte did some fine work, but she did not make her role the keystone of the play. Her title to the Nella Jefferis trophy rests on the perfection of speech and gesture rather than on tragic power, but there was certainly no question of the company's right to the plaque for best French production.

The Ottawa Comédie Nouvelle entered a contemporary play by J. J. Bernard called "Nationale 6" (which is the name of a motor highway), an atmospheric sentimental comedy which requires the last ounce of dexterity and delicacy from five people. There is nothing in which the French theatre differs more completely from the English (and American) than in its sentiment, and I must admit that this piece was not at all my dish of caviar; but I make no question that the company was richly entitled to the kind things said by the adjudicator, by reason of very competent playing by Albert Boucher, Romuald Latreille and indeed everybody.

Few things in the week delighted me more than the pre-curtain speech with which François Rozet, director of the Montreal company presenting the third act of Molière's "Les Femmes Savantes", not only told us but evoked for us what the play was about and what the characters were going to be. The scene with the poets was done with spirit and a slightly mechanical skill, but without much authority except for Denise Pelletier as Philaminte; and excerpts are always excerpts.

first Red Maple
now FitZone

LOOKS, COLOUR, COMFORT
Duchaine has them all

Only Duchaine of Quebec gives you warm, flattering Red Maple . . . Canada's most wanted shoe colour. Only Duchaine's FITZONE formula builds barefoot comfort and fit into every shoe from heel to instep.

Blucher Oxford. Custom-grade calf. Triple sole.

D 3 49M

Duchaine of Quebec
THE ROYAL FAMILY OF CANADIAN SHOEMAKERS

"We're More than Happy!"

"Back of our family happiness is a financial program which takes care of us all.

"My wife will have an income, even if I should not live.

"My children are sure to get a proper education.

"I'll have money on which to retire.

"My life insurance has been arranged to do these very things."

Don't delay—seek the services of a London Life representative. You will be getting counsel from a well-qualified underwriter and you will secure benefits that come only from dealing with a company which is a leader in its field.

London Life
Insurance Company
Head Office - London, Canada

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH PACIFIC AIRLINES, LIMITED

Fly the "Southern Cross Route" to AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND
(FROM VANCOUVER, B.C.)

Through smooth tropical skies, it's only 33½ flying hours to Sydney on the giant 4-engined Douglas DC 6 luxuriously equipped with sleeping berths for overseas travel. Stopovers allowed at San Francisco, Honolulu and Fiji.

General Agents:
Trans-Canada Air Lines
or see your local Travel Agent.

fly B.C.P.A.

World War III Inevitable Most Greeks Believe

By KEITH BUTLER

The Greeks have no doubt that if war comes theirs will be the first country to be overrun and they know that a Communist occupation will be far worse than the Axis one. Many feel they have received a raw deal in return for the aid they gave the Allies in World War II. And most of them believe that World War III is inevitable and wonder if Western aid will again be too small to prevent enemy occupation.

This is the last of Mr. Butler's three articles written from Greece for SATURDAY NIGHT.

Athens.

IN the little harbour of Turkolimano, ten minutes' drive from Athens, a handsome steam-yacht lies at anchor. She belongs to a Greek millionaire-industrialist, let's call him X, and she is ready fuelled and provisioned for an ocean voyage at a moment's notice. As yet, X does not keep her with steam up 24 hours out of 24. That time may come.

X has no time for cruising. The yacht is waiting there for one purpose only. To carry X, his family, staff, friends, to safety — *if* war comes to Greece. To carry them to South Africa, where X has been steadily transferring capital, financing new industries. There the ground is already prepared in case he has to clear out of Greece in a hurry, cutting his losses. In case Greece comes under enemy occupation once again.

This time, X knows, there would be no survival for men like him. The enemy will be Communist, the northern Slav n e i g h b o r s , Bulgarians, Yugoslavs, Albanians—and Russians.

That's why in Turkolimano harbor, beside X's steam-yacht, there are lying nearly a dozen large caiques owned by fellow industrialists and businessmen, men doomed under a Communist occupation. They, too, have invested in their own private, sure means of escape.

If Threat Increases

If the threat of war becomes much more real, there will certainly be a mass exodus from Greece of all those with the means or money to get out. The rest will be left to a fate far worse than befell Greece even during the years of famine, death and destruction under the Axis occupation.

Greeks have no doubt that if war comes theirs will be the first country to be over-run by the Slav forces. Russia would hasten to seize the valuable Greek ports and air bases commanding the eastern Mediterranean. Macedonia and Thrace would be lopped off Greece and split up between the two great northern neighbors, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. Albania would get Epirus province. Salonika, Greece's second port, would become Yugoslavia's outlet to the Mediterranean, used by Russian warships, troop transports and submarines. On Crete would be based the Red Airforce planes to strike at Cyprus, Malta and the Mediterranean sea route to the Suez Canal.

From Greece the Reds would put the squeeze on Turkey one way and Italy the other. Inside Greece, those who remained to face the music would suffer the terror both of the invader and of Greek Communists, all with a load of scores to pay off after the bitterness of the guerilla war years since Greece's liberation from the Germans.

Unprecedented Terror

There would be unprecedented terror in Athens and the main towns as Communists sought out the state officials, police and gendarmerie officers, army officers and N.C.O.'s, politicians, businessmen, "bourgeoisie", capitalists and the thousands against whom they have real, imaginary or ideological scores to pay off. The streets would run with blood as Balkan and Slav savagery was unleashed. Then the slave labor camps would be filled up with a torrent of prisoners, men and women, old and young.

The enemy and their internal Communist collaborators would be more ruthless and cruel than were even the Italians and Germans. Probably a Greek Communist puppet government would rule the country, carrying out orders given by Moscow, Sofia and Belgrade (a Tito-less Belgrade, naturally, by then).

We must not look for any very great resistance movement this time, under these conditions. The terror of Slav occupation would hold everyone in the grip of a paralyzing fear. Only a few of the bravest, foolhardiest Greeks would dare risk G.P.U. interrogations and punishment camps for the sake of their patriotism and freedom.

Moreover, the Greeks are disillusioned in the fruits of resistance from the Axis occupation. In 1940 and '41 they resisted the Axis aggression and stood beside Britain of their own accord at a time when the rest of Europe believed Britain's cause already lost. With the knowledge of the German Divisions massing on the Greek frontier, the certainty that Greece would be over-run, they still fought a rearguard action to cover the evacuation of the Imperial troops from the country to whose aid they had initially come. The British left the Greek shores and the Greeks faced the Axis retribution with courage. For over three years the Greek resistance movements harried the Axis supply route to North Africa.

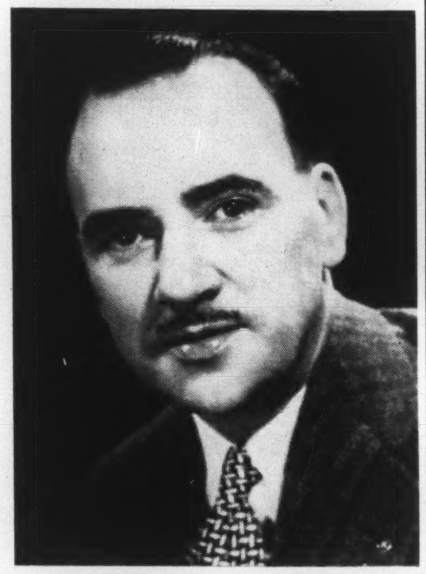
And after the war . . . in the conferences which followed the surrenders of Italy, Germany and the Axis puppets, Greece found little or no support given to her requests, aimed at consolidating her frontiers on a line more strategically defensible. She watched material and money poured into Italy, Turkey, even Yugoslavia and Germany, while for a variety of reasons including insufficient (in the Greek eyes) military and financial aid, Greek recovery hung fire.

Many Greeks reckon Greece had a raw deal out of the last war. They say: "It would have paid us better to have fought on the enemy's side. Then we should have been helped like Italy has been; and our claims would have been upheld like Bulgaria's, who does not even pay us the reparations she owes!"

Greeks are bitter at the fruits of their loyalty to the West in World War II. In World War III they would still oppose aggression, but when the Slav occupation happened, as it surely would, the Greeks could not be expected to be so keen on resistance to the occupation forces. And less would escape from Russian-occupied Greece, for the Occupation authorities' control would be backed up by that of the local Communists.

It would be the toughest time in the history of the Greek people—and theirs is a tough history! The Russians would seize the oil and tobacco and currants which are Greece's main source of income. The occupation forces would live off the impoverished Greek land. To terror would be added ruthless starvation and forced labor on the usual Soviet pattern. Internal vendetta would complete the crucifixion of the people.

The Greeks are a realistic people. They forsee all these possible results for their country in an outbreak of World War III. And most of them believe World War III is inevitable. They are watching the military preparations of the Western powers with a familiar question on their lips: "Will it again be 'too little and too late'?"

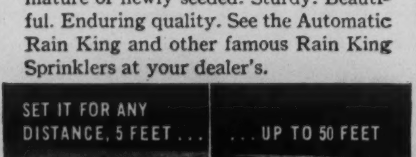


CHARLES J. UNDERELL

Charles J. Underell of Occidental Life at London, Ontario, has qualified as a member of the 1949 Million Dollar Round Table. In so doing, he paid for $1,500,000 new life insurance on 95 lives in 1948. He had just completed his second year in the life insurance business.

AUTOMATIC
RainKing
INSTANTLY SET TO SPRINKLE ANY CIRCLE YOU WANT BY SIMPLY TURNING THIS DIAL

A turn of the red control dial on top sets this sensational Automatic Rain King for any desired circle 5 to 50 feet in diameter. It then automatically sprinkles that area —sends out just the right fineness or coarseness of spray. Provides a natural, rainlike shower that is best for all lawns, mature or newly seeded. Sturdy. Beautiful. Enduring quality. See the Automatic Rain King and other famous Rain King Sprinklers at your dealer's.



SUNBEAM CORPORATION (CANADA) LIMITED
321 Weston Road S., Toronto 9

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY SUMMER SCHOOL

July 4 - August 17, 1949

SCHOOL OF THE FINE ARTS—

Instruction in Art, Ballet, Choral Technique, Drama, Music, Puppetry

Refresher Course in English—three weeks' course conducted by Dr. E. J. Pratt

Address inquiries to Department of Extension

Forward · Neutral · Reverse

Johnson's amazing new QD

Gearshift Outboard with Mile-Master Fuel Tank

Start your motor in neutral, then cast off the mooring lines. Shift to reverse to back into open water, then shift to full speed ahead and you're away in a shower of spray. That's what Johnson developed and perfected gear shift control means . . . perfect performance every time. Separate Mile-Master fuel tank plugs into the motor through a flexible leakproof fuel line . . . place the tank anywhere in your boat. It holds 4¼ gallons of gas plus oil, and makes long trips possible without refuelling.

The Q.D. delivers a full O.B.C. rated 10 h.p. at 4,000 r.p.m. and embodies all the fine developments of Johnson engineering. It's packed with power and dazzling speed, yet it trolls, too.

Write today for complete 1949 literature and "Know Your Outboard Motor" booklet. Or see your Johnson dealer today. There's a long established Johnson dealer and service station in your locality ready to give you service when you want it.

1949 JOHNSON SEA-HORSES AT YOUR DEALERS NOW . . .
HD—2½ h.p. Small alternate firing twin.
TD—5 h.p. Medium alternate firing twin.
OK—8.1 h.p. Heavy Duty opposed twin.
QD—10 h.p. Alternate firing Gearshift Controlled Mile-Master Fuel Tank.
SD—16 h.p. Super Alternate firing twin. Mile-Master fuel Tank.
PO—22 h.p. Fast Heavy Duty opposed twin.
O.B.C. certified h.p. ratings at 4,000 r.p.m. (model OK at 2,800 r.p.m.)

JOHNSON
Sea-Horse
OUTBOARD MOTORS
PETERBORO CANADA
A Division of
OUTBOARD, MARINE AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD.

Israel's Economy Must Come Down To Earth

By GORDON McKENZIE

The builders of the new state of Israel are now facing the supreme test. Despite the large U.S. loan and private investments, Israel is using up dollars at an alarming rate. Estimated cost of fitting each new immigrant into the national economy is $2,500, and immigrants are being absorbed at the rate of 800 a day.

Many of the present plans are still in the "visionary" stage, those for agriculture being based on the assumption that Israel will eventually get the Negeb area which is considered vital to the future of Jewish immigration.

Tel Aviv.

TODAY, Zionism is at grips with the problem it is most practised to solve: the problem of economics and finance in which world Jewry has served a longer and more thorough apprenticeship than any other people on earth.

World economists have watched the first manoeuvrings of the Jewish national economy with sympathy. Already some have diagnosed the oldest and commonest of mistakes, the first signs of inflation and an artificially maintained standard of life.

It is not yet clear how far the war, which at one time was said to be costing about $4,000,000 a week, is directly responsible, but it is clear Israel needs money.

At this stage it is the only lifeblood that can sustain a nation outgrowing its strength, with 250,000 new citizens to be settled each year on desert land that somehow must be made to feed them.

Israel needs the pennies which are dropped into the collecting boxes in the synagogues, and it needs the astronomical injections of dollars only American and international private sources can provide. It needs the new savings of the investor and the transfer of old investments. This capital is pouring into Israel. One hundred million dollars have been made available by the United States Export and Import Bank—$35,000,000 immediately. In the next ten years private investors may provide $625,000,000 more. Millions will be added by the Jewish National Fund and the Jewish Foundation Fund.

The Other Side

It has asked and it has received, and so much is success. But there is the other side of the ledger to balance.

Here the figures are equally staggering. It is costing the government $2,500 to fit each new immigrant into the national economy. Immigrants are being absorbed at the rate of 800 a day. This will continue for the next five years.

A tender, if promisingly virile, shoot has been late planted, and it needs careful nurturing. If the funds were to stop, the immigration would stop; if the immigration were to stop, the ambitious plans to turn wilderness into fertile fields would stop; if this transformation were to halt, the infant state would be maladjusted and dwarfed from birth.

The nurturing sources are known to be rich, many believe probably too much so, for there are signs that the tender shoot is absorbing too rich a way of life for itself. There are signs, in fact, that Israel must reduce the standard of living of her people or cut back on the number of her immigrants.

How soon and in what way will this young nation, so confident of her endowments, settle down in the world to earn her own living on a solid basis?

It is, perhaps, not surprising to find almost visionary answers. Many of them are based on the development of land which does not yet belong to the state—the carrot-shaped stretch of the Negeb, largely desert land, with its tip resting on the Red Sea.

According to Mr. Moshe Sharett (formerly Shertok), the Foreign Minister, the development of this land is decisive for the future of Jewish immigration. Without it, he claims, Israel will be permanently impoverished.

Here the Jews plan to make the desert fertile for crops. It will be irrigated by dams and projects that will harness the head waters of the Jordan and Lake Tiberias. It will be intensively farmed. Every farmer will create work for three others. Scores of thousands of new settlers will be accommodated here. Forests will be planted.

The south will be developed to expand the field of light industries already at work in other parts of Palestine. The Israelis dislike the term "luxury goods", but here will be produced, in time, textiles, fashion and fine leather goods; sweetmeats, liqueurs, soaps, cigarettes, perfumes, cosmetics, jams, artificial teeth, diamonds, synthetic bricks, glass.

It is as much supposition at this moment to say that, with these goods, the Jews can become the chief Arab suppliers as to say that the development will take place at all. For both depend on Arab goodwill and understanding, above mere paper declarations of agreement and peace.

Mouths to Feed

So much is a mere peep at what is planned on paper. So much depends on the success of the Jewish claim to the Negeb and the successful introduction of an economy to more than a nodding acquaintance with austerity.

Meanwhile, the immigrants pour in. Most are from European D.P. camps, with, recently, some 9,000 from Shanghai. Many are parentless children. A small number are private persons who stake their own future. Ultimately they will constitute so many more producers. The state will have been weaned; it will start to develop. But until these people are trained, housed, taught Hebrew and settled on the land or in factories, they are simply so many mouths to feed.

Coming on top of the war, the task is heavy. It has produced dangerous signs in the shape of rising wages (a roadman can command $6.00 a day) and rising prices. It is clear that the workers have a standard of life beyond their capacity for production.

It is a testing time for the peace negotiators, for the idealists, the planners and the new citizens of Israel. Above all, it is a supreme test for the Jewish economists and financiers and for world Jewry — a test for which all have waited long.

FUTURAMIC STYLING! FUTURAMIC DRIVING!

A Product of General Motors

*Hydra-Matic Drive standard equipment on Series "88" models, optional at extra cost on "76".

Just look what's winging your way! The thrilling Futuramic line for 1949. Watch that dashing style and flashing action . . . you'll see the newest, *most exciting* car on the road! This smooth and smart new Oldsmobile features Futuramic styling at its finest, in a brand new 1949 Body by Fisher. Oldsmobile for '49 offers famous Hydra-Matic Drive with *Whirlaway**. And two new engines—an improved Big Six and the revolutionary new high-compression Rocket—give you flashing action, performance to spare! As Oldsmobile steps out ahead of the field . . . in style . . . in "drives" . . . in power, too, it's not surprising that Canadians everywhere are saying, "Forty-nine is the Futuramic year . . . it's SMART to drive an Olds!"

"The New Thrill" FUTURAMIC OLDSMOBILE

THE WORLD TODAY

German Rule Would Be Anti-Red Would Soviets Accept That?

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

ALL dispatches from the Western capitals emphasize that the British, French and American authorities remain extremely wary over the reopening of the German question, and place very restrained hopes on the outcome of the approaching conference of foreign ministers.

The broad outline of what they are willing to agree to has now become clear, though many troublesome points remain obscure. They are prepared to accept the five Laender or states of the Soviet Zone into the German Federal Republic planned under the Bonn Constitution. They will ask for supervised elections throughout the country. They are not ready to accept an immediate or early ending of occupation control, though what term of occupation they will insist on has not been revealed. They are ready to extend Marshall Plan aid to the whole of Germany.

One of the most important points which has not been clarified is whether they are ready to invite Russia to sign the Occupation Statute, completed at Washington a month ago, and thus extend to her the veto and delaying powers which it grants to the more or less like-minded Western powers.

It is by no means sure that they are ready to admit Russia to the Ruhr Control Authority; but hard to see how they could exclude her from it in any settlement for the whole of Germany. Another vital point for which no solution has been suggested is the setting up of the capital in Berlin, in the middle of the Soviet Zone. This might bring a proposal for the withdrawal of all occupation forces to a fringe around Germany.

A further difficulty will arise in securing guarantees that governments of the five Laender of the Soviet Zone, even if elected under four-power supervision, will be allowed to function in response to the popular will and not be subverted to Communist control by the Soviet authorities.

This brings us to the question of German political opinion, and whether it will, in general, support the Allied proposals for an all-German settlement, or give us trouble by falling for the Soviet championship of German unity, a centralized as against a federal German state, a peace treaty with the new German government and the early withdrawal of all occupation forces.

As I read the current dispatches from Germany and consider the facts of German political development during the past four years, the general sentiment of the country is now anti-Communist, and the Eastern Zone may prove to be more so than the Western Zones, when it becomes safe for people there to declare themselves.

We have factual proof that in Berlin, which was "liberated" by the Red Army and is in the heart of the Soviet Zone, the leaders and the people of those parts of the city secure under Western protection have turned boldly and defiantly anti-Communist and anti-Russian. (And when one says "secure," it cannot have seemed so very secure to them.)

The Ebb of Communism

Perhaps the best indication we have had of the will of the West Berlin population to resist Soviet domination is the fact that out of 2¼ millions only a few thousands accepted the offer of food cards in the Soviet sector during the blockade.

The Communist appeal seems to have ebbed even more strongly in Germany, where the people have experienced it in action than in other countries, such as France, where the circulation of the leading Communist daily *Humanité* has fallen off from 475,000 two years ago to 258,000 today, or Italy, where membership of the Communist-controlled trade unions has dropped three-quarters of a million in the past year.

The people of the Soviet Zone have felt the effects of Communist control on their own spirit and skin, have witnessed the deportation of tens of thousands to forced labor in Russia, and the re-opening of former Nazi concentration camps to other tens of thousands. It cannot be doubted that they would vote quite as heavily as the people of West Berlin against Communism, once they felt secure in doing so—though a visiting four-power election commission might not give them such a feeling of security.

The people of the Western zones have heard the stories of the endless stream of refugees coming from the Soviet zone; and a common resistance to Communism has brought the Marxist Social Democrats to cooperate with the Conservative Christian Democrats in framing the Bonn Constitution. And all Germans must have been deeply impressed by the tales told by the prisoners of war, straggling in gaunt and emaciated after years of forced labor in Russia.

Emboldened by Our Stand

Given this background, and emboldened by the stand of the Berlin blockade, and their show of aerial might, one may count on the Germans being anti-Communist today, though certainly it would be rash to count on them being democratic.

It is this basic situation which makes one wonder over the reports from Berlin that the Soviets are expected to make wide concessions in the coming Foreign Ministers' Conference to secure a united Germany.

Perhaps they are ready to face the failure of their policy up to date, and recognize that they must take a new

EAGERNESS to exploit to the full Mao's conquest of China, and other beckoning opportunities in Asia, is held by many to account for Kremlin's bid on German talks.

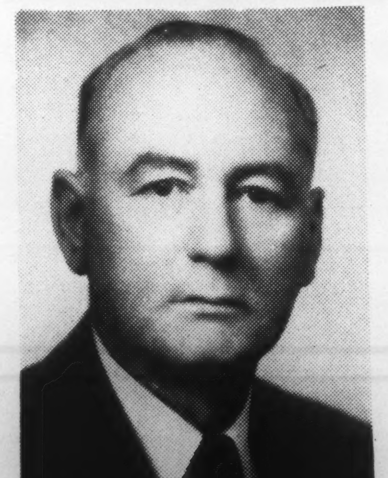
tack. After insisting on the division of Germany into separate occupation zones (and thus excluding themselves from Western Germany while they excluded us from Eastern Germany) they have failed to use a communized Eastern zone as a base for the capture of the whole country.

They failed to spread Communism strongly through Western Germany, even under our lax early-postwar policy and in face of the great misery in the industrial Ruhr. They have failed to drive the Western powers out of Berlin, which they predicted when they clamped down the blockade last June would occur by August 15. They have failed equally in winning over the West Berlin population by offering them food cards in the Soviet sector, or by threatening them with dire consequences "after the Western imperialists were gone."

They have failed, by every means attempted, including Communist seizure of the Berlin city government, to suppress this centre of free political activity in the midst of their zone and behind the Iron Curtain.

But if a free regime in half of Berlin, operating under the protection of the Western powers, bothers them, and if they are deeply concerned to avert the formation of a West German anti-Communist state, tied in with the Marshall Plan, drawn towards union with Western Europe, and as has been suggested in some quarters, ultimately to be

INVISIBLE EYEGLASSES
FOR DANCING, GOLF, TENNIS
MUELLER WELT CONTACT LENS
FLUIDLESS—CAN BE WORN ALL DAY—NO CLOUDING
Price $98.00 pair. One-Day Service
Phone or Write for Booklet
95 Yonge St., Toronto. AD. 9810



J. J. FARRELL

The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada has announced the appointment of Mr. J. J. Farrell as Chief Engineer to succeed Mr. C. A. Laverty who recently resigned.

After serving for 16 years in an engineering capacity in the United States Navy, Mr. Farrell was employed in 1936 as an inspector by The Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company at its New York Office. In 1940 he returned to the Navy and was in active duty as a Lieutenant, Senior Grade, until he returned to The Hartford Steam Boiler in May of 1946. He was then appointed Supervising Inspector for that company in its New York Office and was appointed Chief Inspector of their Syracuse Office in May, 1948.

The EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
A STRONG CANADIAN COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA

Since a Canadian manufacturer has sent shipping orders to his offices from coast to coast via P.W. Teletype Service, his business has increased 40%.
P.W. Gets Fast Delivery Action!

The advantages of Canadian Pacific — Canadian National Private Wire Teletype Service are available to all or any of your branches. P.W. provides multiple copies . . . you can use sprocket-feed forms . . . transmit tabulated information quickly, accurately. The cost is surprisingly low. Call your local telegraph office . . . an expert will advise you how P.W. Teletype can serve you . . . and arrange a demonstration.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
*PRIVATE WIRE Teletype SERVICE
CANADIAN NATIONAL
HANDLING MORE THAN 75% OF ALL CANADIAN TELETYPE SERVICE

included in the Atlantic Pact, then surely the Soviets are not going to accept any formula which would establish a united, anti-Communist Germany, free of their control.

That seems to me basic. It follows from it that the Soviets, if they have given up hope for the time being of controlling Germany themselves, will put forward a formula which would leave her neutralized between East and West. If they propose the withdrawal of all occupation troops it will be to give the Germans encouragement to develop an independent policy of their own.

Nor, according to this estimate, and according to the record of their intense opposition to the Marshall Plan, will the Soviets agree to the extension of this Western economic aid (or, as they call it, "domination") to the whole of Germany. They will counter the appeal of the Marshall Plan to the Germans by offering large trade exchanges with Russia and her satellites, of German heavy industrial equipment, machine tools, chemicals and textiles for food and raw materials.

There are many German industrial leaders who have long believed that half-developed Eastern Europe and Russia offers Germany's natural market. They may believe that they can enter into such trade, as Britain is doing more and more, without any political ties. And they do believe, according to many reports, that Britain will try to block the competition of their exports to the Western world and overseas.

Soviets Won't Take This

Let us be clear that the Soviets are not simply going to accept a Western plan for a German settlement, with Bonn Constitution, free elections, Marshall Plan and a Western-controlled Ruhr Authority. They are going to try to embarrass the Western powers and divide them among themselves and from the Germans.

They will try to disrupt the new feeling of security and the new pace of recovery in Western Europe, by removing the protective screen of Allied troops in Germany. They hope to weaken the Atlantic Pact by having the American troops withdrawn across the Atlantic and the British troops across the Channel.

They will try to divide the two big German parties, whom the blockade and Allied efforts have brought together in agreement on the Bonn Constitution, by proposing a centralized German state on the Weimar model, which they know the Social Democrats really want.

They may hope that the Social Democrats for all their present mood, will be forced in time to look to Communist support to carry out their program of socialism. But according to their custom of always keeping an alternative policy open, the Soviet will be ready to make another "Rapallo" deal with the opponents of the Social Democrats.

In any advocacy of a unified Germany, in any deal with Germany, or proposal to withdraw occupation controls from Germany, the Soviets must reckon with the reaction of the Czechs and Poles. No doubt they believed they had put over a master stroke when, at the end of the war, they committed these peoples to hostility to the Germans and dependence on the Soviet Union by having the Poles annex a quarter of the territory of the Reich in the East and the Czechs expel two and a half million Sudeten Germans.

But this means that any Soviet policy of cultivating the Germans must stir up extreme suspicion and opposition in Poland and Czechoslovakia. The Czechs have not taken kindly to the first move in this direction, an order from the Kremlin to their satellite regime to take back 40,000 Sudetens from the Soviet Zone. They have not failed to note that Communist propaganda now refers to the Sudetens as "German-speaking Czechs."

NEW POLICY ON CHINA?

Impatience With Washington's "Let the Dust Settle First"

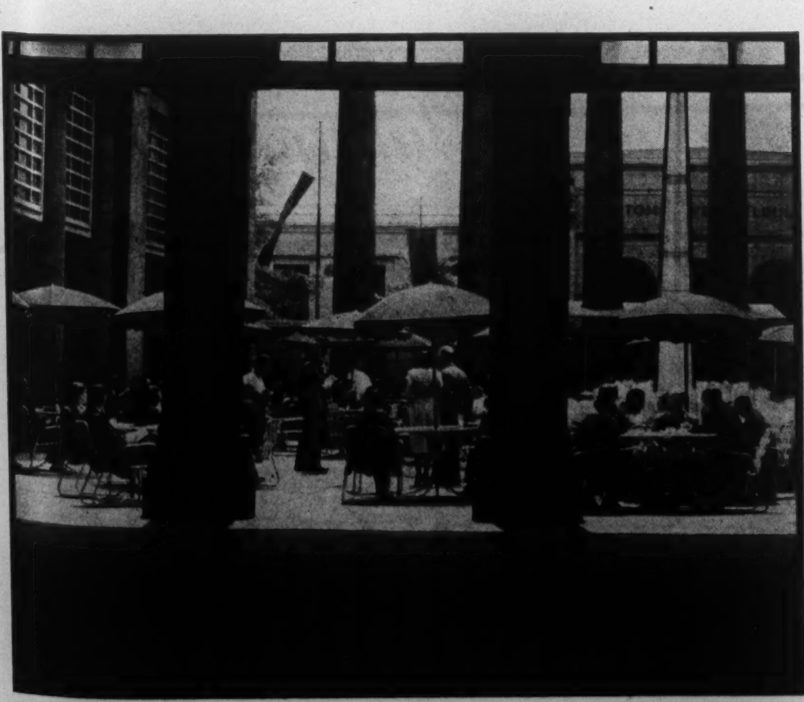
Among the purposes ascribed to the Soviets in their new manoeuvre for a German settlement is the freeing of their hands to exploit to the utmost the great Communist victory in China and the beckoning opportunities presented to them by the unrest throughout Asia. It is those who hold this theory who believe that the Kremlin may be ready to make far-reaching concessions to the Western viewpoint in the coming conference. Should they make such concessions, that should be a warning to the Western powers, too, to look to their policy in Asia.

At present the French are not even able to handle Indo-China. The British are strained to control the situation in Malaya, strengthen Hong-Kong, watch carefully their delicate ties with India, Pakistan and Ceylon, and seek with them for ways of bringing strife-torn Burma back into the Commonwealth. The Americans have virtually no Far Eastern policy at the moment, Acheson proclaiming that they will wait until the dust settles in China. The only policy which the three Western powers seem to have coordinated, is one of cautioning the Dutch to "take it easy" in Indonesia.

Already voices are being raised in Washington to warn that if the Americans "wait for the dust to settle" in China, it probably will settle on them. It may be, as the State Department says, that the real failure in China has not been one of American policy or aid, but of the Chiang Kai-shek government in using that aid and in holding the support of its people.

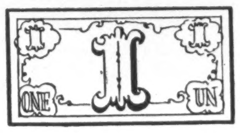
The American authorities are frankly defeatist. They are dismayed at the threatened loss of all their country's effort and sacrifice in the Pacific War. Yet they insist that they can see no non-Communist group in China worth supporting. President Truman went so far in a recent private conversation with a friend of mine as to say that what happens in Asia is not of much concern to the United States. But that view isn't going to go down with Congress and the informed part of the public, and hardly squares with the concern which the United States felt over Asiatic developments in 1941-45.

That past policy has failed can only be an argument for finding a new and better policy. Since it is probably true that little can be done through Chiang, whose resistance appears to be based on a resistance to reform as stubborn as his belief that another great war is approaching in which the Americans will be forced to support him, the place to look is to Canton. Surely moderate leaders can be found here who, with a reform program and reasonable aid, could hold part of China free from the Communist grip, as something to build on when the tide turns again.



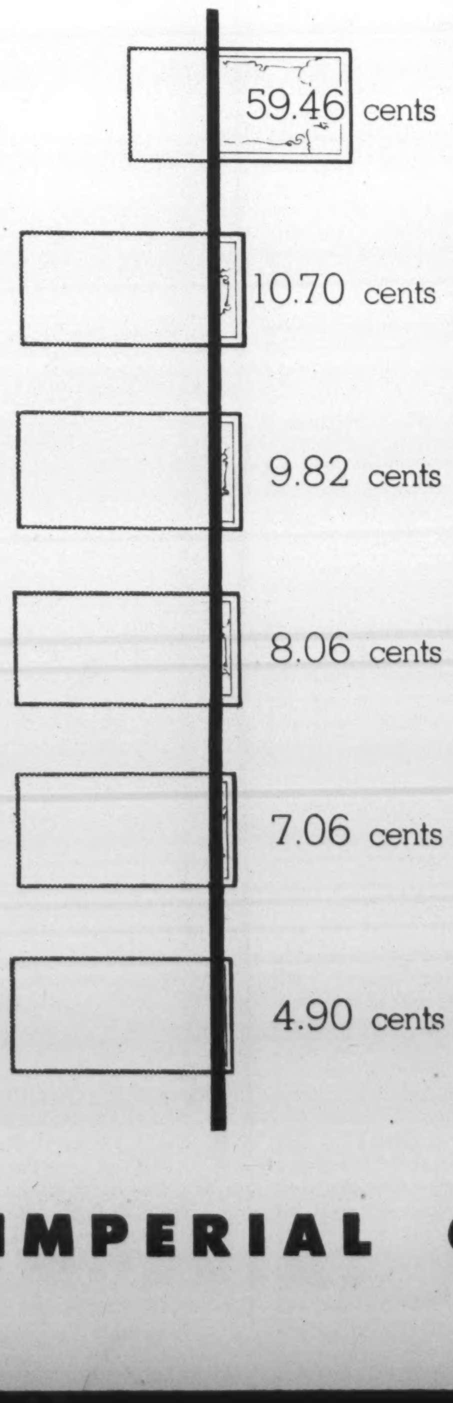
—National Film Board

FAIR TRADING: Buyers and exhibitors from all the world will relax in this lounge at the Second Canadian International Trade Fair, Toronto.



Just before payday you've probably looked at what's left of your wages or housekeeping money and said: "Where does the money go?" A company must ask itself the same question, and each year provides the answer in its annual report.

The dollars we received last year—for gasoline, kerosene, fuel oil and other products—went this way:



Crude Oil and other raw materials we needed to make the products took the first big slice. Depending on where you live your oil may have come from Arabia, from South America, or from deep in the United States. In Canada only Alberta produced crude in quantity.

Manufacturing and packaging came next—complex and intricate refining operations are needed to make the hundreds of oil products which find thousands of uses in our homes and industries, on our highways, in the air and on the sea.

Transportation was the next big bite—products must move over wide areas to serve all communities in Canada.

Marketing was fourth. Marketing provides the products you need wherever you are—power, heat and lubricants for factory, farm and home. Marketing supplies that local businessman, the dealer; and if you're a fuel oil user, keeps oil in your tank!

Taxes to provincial and federal governments absorbed 7.06 cents. And this does *not* include gasoline tax, which—depending on where you live—takes from 22 to 35 cents out of every dollar you spend for standard grade gasoline.

Profit was 4.9 cents out of each sales dollar. From this we paid three cents to shareholders as dividends. The rest was used—together with a lot more money we borrowed and still more obtained by sales of investments—to help meet your increasing needs for oil!

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

Ontario's Municipalities Insist On Their Traditional Rights

By CHARLOTTE WHITTON

When a man bites a dog it's news, and when the municipalities of a Province—under our Constitution "the creation and creatures" of the provincial power—attack their senior authority, with deadly deliberation, it makes headlines.

Whatever the merits or demerits of the Ontario government's proposals to bring about greater uniformity in the police and fire protection services throughout the Province, Dr. Whitton, who, incidentally, is a Queen's medallist in history, suggests that both history and psychology should have argued against any possible infringement upon the powers of local government in the year of the hundredth anniversary of their establishment in Upper Canada.

THE late J. W. Dafoe, on one of the last occasions on which I saw him, expressed his regret that some intensive study of provincial-municipal relations had not paralleled or been supplementary to the work of the Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations. He was commenting particularly on the "middle" local government power, exercised by the counties in the four provinces which were original partners to Confederation, and on the lack of any such "clearing" between the small municipality and the central provincial authority in the four Western provinces.

This year marks the hundredth anniversary of the passage of Robert Baldwin's "Municipal Corporations Act" extending to the municipalities of Upper Canada ". . . responsible government." The preamble to the seventy-page statute defined its scope and purpose, "provision . . . by one general law for the erection of Municipal Corporations and the establishment of Regulations of Police in and for the several Counties, Cities, Towns, Townships and Villages in Upper Canada." It was the culmination of nearly a decade of effort, beginning with the District Councils Act of 1841, and seeking to implement one of the strongest recommendations in Lord Durham's historic Report — "the establishment of a good system of municipal institutions throughout the Province is a matter of vital importance."

Local Magna Charta

This statute has been called the Magna Charta of Municipal Institutions in Canada for it became the basic code for all the other provinces and, of its development, Sir Charles Dilke, in his "Problems of Greater Britain," wrote: "The system of local government adopted in Ontario may be looked upon as nearly perfect and certainly as the best in the whole world."

Originally covering the townships, counties, villages, fifteen towns and three cities of Hamilton, Kingston and Toronto, cited in the schedules of the first enactment, the statute is still the basis of local government in the province's 940 municipalities today. In recent months in township, village and county councils, and in many an urban centre, the reeves, wardens and mayors, who are presiding over the commemorative ceremonies, represent the hundredth official, in unbroken line, to wield the gavel of local government in that community.

It was this old but well-meshed mechanism which, back-fired, with the kick of an atomic bomb, when legislative amendments threatened to arrogate to the province potential over-riding powers in the control of municipal police and fire forces. The Attorney-General and the Provincial Treasurer of Ontario, the Minister of National Defence for the Dominion, might hasten to imply considerations of national security but the local governments of old Upper Canada were equally concerned about the imminent danger to freedom's internal defences.

There is no area of municipal self-government into which the threatened intrusion of the central authority would be as spontaneously resisted as in its police and fire protection unless possibly that of administration of the schools. For the stubborn battle of the original Ontario settlers to control their own affairs began and centred about some of these early and local needs in law, order and safety.

When Canada was ceded to Britain, following the capture of Quebec in 1759, there were, in all the present Quebec and Ontario, less than 70,000 persons. Those of English language and custom scarcely exceeded 5,000, living about the forts and trading posts.

Though Nova Scotia (then including the present New Brunswick), under British sovereignty from 1713, had been developing small local "settlement" rights and government, municipal institutions had been practically unknown in all the "upper country." Louis Quatorze and his Minister, Colbert, were absolutists and centralists and, when the merchants of Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal, in the mid-seventeenth century, ventured to elect a mayor and councillors, and a *syndic d'habitations*, orders came from Old France to desist from such electoral practice. From 1665 there is no record of any municipal government in Canada though the Governor, from time to time, must have nominated some "mayors," since DeCelles states that the only official act of a mayor under the Ancien Regime was taken by a man, so designated, who formally requested Vaudreuil, the Governor, to surrender Quebec.

The Quebec Act confirmed the civil laws and practices of New France. This was still the autocratic centralized government of Louis, for the French Revolution was still a generation in the future. The system was bound to be unacceptable to the British settlers who followed government and trade to the newly ceded land.

It was with the turning northwards of the Loyalists, however, and the opening of "the west country", in which the French had made little or no settlement, that sharp demands arose for the enjoyment of rights which Englishmen had now known for many a century. These Loyalists came, in large part, from the sturdy settlers of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and the New England States. Cut off from their homeland, and with powerful French forces to the north, these English outposts had developed strong cooperative instincts, two of the earliest fruits of which were their systems of common schools and strong "town" government.

Selectmen

The basis of this local government was the town or "town hall" meeting, from which officials were elected to draft local regulations, administer justice locally and oversee the settlement generally. General oversight of the town rested with the "selectmen" (the rural councillors of today). There were certain officials—the town clerk who kept the minutes and the general business of the town; the "wardens" or "overseers" who looked after the poor; the overseers of the highways; the "fence-viewers", the tax assessors and collectors; the poundkeepers, and the constables of the peace.

Also characteristic of this local government system were the "quarter-sessions", direct descendants of the 14th century English statute, requiring the justices of the peace to "keep their sessions in every quarter of the year at least." The quarter-sessions had jurisdiction in several townships, governed the general plans of highways, levied certain rates proportionately among the townships, etc.

The first endeavor of the Governor and Council to meet the demands of Loyalist settlers was to issue commissions as magistrates to some of the officers accompanying them, and confer on them both judicial and administrative power in certain civil matters. These commissions were issued in 1785 to the vigorous groups along the St. Lawrence at Oswegatchie (Prescott), at Cataraqui (Kingston), and in the Niagara area. But the "King's Town" settlement were a particularly doughty lot: their magistrate petitioned for more delegation of powers—"the election or appointment of proper officers in the several townships" for the roads; "appointing overseers of the poor" and direction to such officers to report regularly to the courts of quarter sessions. Lord Dorchester in 1788 agreed to divide the "Upper Country" into four great districts, each under its own court, the first of which, for the District of Mecklenburg, sat at the "King's Town" on April 14, 1789, just one hundred and sixty years ago this past Easter week.

But the system proved largely unworkable under the mediaeval French civil code and feudal system, recognized by the Quebec Act. The sustained resistance of free and loyal Britishers to tyrannical forms of government, which they had cast off in both Old and New England, forced the passage of the Constitutional Act 1791, granting them, in the territory they had opened, their own province of "Upper Canada."

The Battle Joins

However, its first Governor, John Graves Simcoe, and the Governor General, Lord Dorchester, were vigorously opposed to the growth therein of responsible, self-governing towns and townships, preferring to retain centralized administration through appointed officers of the quarter-sessions. Defying them, the first Legislature of the small new province introduced, as its first measure, a bill "to authorize town meetings for the purpose of appointing divers parish officers." Simcoe succeeded in delaying any such enactment for three sessions and, finally, in getting a measure through, which rendered the town meetings practically abortive, by vesting municipal appointments in the magistrates and quarter-sessions.

But the towns were growing and their burghers persistently pressing. The "King's Town" was again in the forefront and succeeded, in 1801, in getting the right to the creation and operation of a market of its own, one of the first municipal rights granted in Upper Canada. This was followed by a strong memorial from the Honorable Richard Cartwright, Chairman of the Quarter Sessions of that (the Midland) district, outlining a scheme for Kingston's incorporation as a self-governing town. Simcoe was sufficiently impressed to recommend special charters to raise Kingston and Niagara into cities in the English pattern. The Duke of Portland, fearful of extending self-government, rejected the proposal, and this, together with the effects of a devastating fire, which swept the town in 1812, led to a sharp demand for municipal control at least of fire and police service.

The War of 1812 called a truce in the struggle which Kingston took up again in 1816, then winning certain

Soap does the job on Johnny,

but in industry the correct chemical cleaning compound is often a necessary part of efficient manufacture.

C-I-L offers a wide range of these Chemicals—detergents, solvents, metal cleaners and degreasers—each manufactured to meet strictest specifications. But these are only one group among the numerous C-I-L Chemicals designed for every field of industry. Known for their consistent high quality and dependability C-I-L Chemicals are found wherever men are working to make better products for Canadian markets.

CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED

CANADIAN INDUSTRIES C-I-L LIMITED
Chemicals
SERVING CANADIANS THROUGH CHEMISTRY

rights for her own police protection and other matters of local regulation. Her magistrates drew up a schedule of 14 articles, and the next year, York, Sandwich and Amherstburg were granted the privileges of the "Kingston Act." The old town's burghers drove on and in 1826 got control of their own measures for fire protection. But these extending local powers were all still under the executive powers of the administrative courts, not of the elected representatives of the people.

St. Lawrence-Quinte Attack

Against this check on freedom, it was the Kingston people again who rallied the towns and, at a great public meeting, drew up eight resolutions embodying a scheme of an elective council and mayor. In their campaign they were joined by the sister Loyalist town, Belleville. The Kingston and Belleville bills passed the Legislature only to be smothered in the Governor's Council. From the Bay of Quinte down the St. Lawrence the agitation raged and it was Sir Isaac Brock's nameplace, Brockville, which, in the end, obtained the first elected council in the province, under an Act of 1832, permitting a "President and Board of Police of the Town of Brockville."

Hamilton followed in 1833, Belleville, Cornwall, Port Hope and Prescott in 1834, and, in the same year, York passed from "a quarter-sessions town" to the self-governing "City of Toronto." The fine old towns of Cobourg and Picton were incorporated in 1837 but not until 1838 was the doughty, pioneer crusader of them all, the "King's Town," granted her charter as a town, the dignity of "City" being withheld though she had then long been the leading commercial centre of Upper Canada.

The independent towns became the foci of protection against autocratic power in provincial administration. Came the rebellions in Upper and Lower Canada, Durham's Report, and then these "Baldwin" Acts of 1841 and 1849, extending to county districts, villages and townships the rights and privileges the "free towns" had championed and obtained. The rest is the story of a century's growth in the adaptation of the purpose and substance of these historic provisions to the needs and uses of changing days.

Today's Adaptations

That these our proven institutions require such change, if they are to be kept vigorous and vital, cannot be denied; that these changes cannot ignore the principles and fundamental liberties, of which these statutes and systems are the outward expression, the experience of recent weeks attests. Neither in taxing nor administrative resources can the small, or even the average, municipality discharge alone the responsibilities in local government which were deemed its meet obligations a century or more ago.

Yet the retention of the services, closely touching the people, close to those people, is still essential to the security of their freedom, as is the clear-cut responsibility of the elected, over the appointed, servants of the public, and as is the preservation of the judicial function in the courts as against the executive arm of the civil service.

No swift expediency of re-asserting, in a central authority, powers stubbornly wrested from it by our forefathers, will bring us to our goal. The way lies rather in recognition of the purpose and strength of the institutions which we here have reared and in strengthening them for the functions that are theirs. It will probably lead through enlarged units of municipal administration, providing for cooperative action among municipalities within a county or zone, and even of contiguous counties or zones.

It may call for segregation of tax revenue into an over-all general provincial assessment, re-apportioned and combined with purely local levies, to make possible comparable standards and services, by collaboration, rather than uniformity imposed from without. Progress in the collegiate areas, the county health units, the districts of the Highways Department and under the recent Public Welfare Unit Act, suggest that these conform to the pattern of our history and our needs.

it is now any individual member in whatever city the convention happens to meet has more authority and voting power than an entire branch from a more remote area. The inevitable result is that cliques can and do control the affairs of the Association.

DOROTHY LIVESAY
North Vancouver, B.C.

Monster

AS AN artist, a music-lover, and a member of that large group of people who were born in the first decade of this century, who are now sincerely trying to understand and appreciate modern music, I wonder how many people who listened to the New York Philharmonic concert on March 27 had a similar experience to my own?

The famous orchestra gave first radio performance of Virgil Thomson's "Wheatfield at Noon." Before this number was played, I mentally resolved to throw off all old prejudices; to listen, with sympathy and intelligence—and with imagination. I closed my eyes. My keen imaginative sense did all the rest. Instead of a peaceful wheatfield under blue August skies, all that I could see was a dark cavern, with a Frankenstein monster emerging from it under Stygian clouds!

Sorry, but that is the way it is! I remain an unregenerate, Edwardian sentimentalist, I'm afraid, where music is concerned!

Calgary, Alberta. OLIVE G. CARR

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Canada's Railways Feel The Pinch, How Are They To Pay Their Way?

JOHN PINCH, on behalf of the dealers in motor cars in Saskatchewan, protests, in a letter in your issue of April 23, against the plan of increasing freight rates by applying a percentage. He quotes the fact that electric power companies increase their rates, when this step has to be taken, by raising the price per kwh.

Mr. Pinch has, of course, considerably increased the price which he charges his customers for motor cars in the past ten years. Presumably, he has made the increase by raising the price of each car. Electric power companies, where they have increased the price of current, have done so by raising the price per kwh. Railway companies basically charge so much per ton-mile for moving commodities of a general class.

Mr. Pinch sells different grades of cars. The electric companies make different rates for the different classes of service. The railways do the same. In all these cases the normal response to increasing money costs of doing business is to raise selling prices either on a straight percentage basis or by something very close to it. Why is it wrong that the purchaser of 2,000 ton miles of freight movement should pay twice as much price increase as the purchaser of 1,000?

Actually, since freight rates "taper" as distance increases, the users of long distance railway transportation get bigger quantity discounts than do the buyers of several motor cars or the users of large quantities of electric power as compared with the corresponding small users.

What we are talking about is how this country shall absorb the effects of the depreciation of the Canadian dollar. It is now an accomplished fact and most of that absorption is now complete in the raising of the money price of motor cars, the increase in hourly wage-rates, etc. Upon what basis does Mr. Pinch hope that the railway can be expected to stand outside that general change?

Kingston, Ont. JOHN L. MACDOUGALL

Clique Control

THE current controversy between Earle Birney and Philip Child of the Canadian Authors' Association leaves one somewhat with the feeling of a spectator who cannot choose sides. Actually, both of them are somewhat in the right. The Canadian Authors' Association is an organization of commercial writers and as such it does what it can to further their interests and protect them in matters pertaining to the trade.

Where the Association errs is when it jumps out of that professional arena and attempts to arbitrate the literary standards of Canadians for all time. It definitely gives the public the impression that the innocuous best-sellers which are for the most part turned out by its members, are also the best which Canadian writers have to offer.

When did the Canadian Authors' Association ever support or make known the outstanding work of individualists like Emily Carr, Malcolm Lowry, or A. M. Klein? These people, rightly, remain outside its ranks, as well as some dozen excellent poets, because they are concerned with their craft, and not with making money.

It would therefore seem more fitting for Dr. Birney and others like him not to attempt to change the C.A.A., but to leave it strictly alone and concentrate on a federation or guild of serious writers.

The most serious charge I have against the Canadian Authors' Association is that it is the most undemocratic organization in Canada.

What other organization calls a national convention yearly, without having any elected delegates from its branches? What other organization, in convention, tables the report of a standing committee and takes no action on it? This happened to the report on Books For Germany, of which I was chairman. When I requested an explanation I was told that the previous convention had passed a resolution that no reports be read, but merely printed in the convention proceedings. The truth of the matter was that the resolution involved *branch* reports; there was no idea in anyone's mind (or was there?) that committee reports be tabled from year to year.

Until the Canadian Authors' Association cleans house and arranges for its branches to elect and pay the expenses of delegates to its convention, the constitution is a farce . . As

The important 4/5 of your Drink

CANADA DRY Sparkling WATER

THE ARISTOCRAT OF SODA WATERS

SW 34-A

THE "BLUE BOOK" OF FAMOUS TRAINS

Serving all ten provinces of Canada

Across Canada, travellers are speeding to their destination on trains of the Canadian National, enjoying delicious, dining car meals, comfortable sleeping accommodations, rooms and berths, and every travel comfort.

Famous trains such as The Continental Limited and the Ocean Limited, enable you to cross Canada from the Pacific to the Atlantic. The International Limited, The Inter-City Limited, The Washington are typifying Canadian National's importance as an International carrier between Canada and the United States.

These and other great trains, together with dependable "locals", cover more than two million miles each month and make up the Railway "Blue Book", — the Canadian National Time Table. Only Canadian National serves all *ten* Canadian provinces, and the "Blue Book" is your guide to everywhere in Canada or across the Border, be your journey for a day, overnight or longer.

You enjoy courtesy and service . . . you travel in carefree comfort when you go Canadian National . . . you arrive refreshed and relaxed.

CANADIAN NATIONAL

RAILWAYS • AIRLINES • STEAMSHIPS • HOTELS • EXPRESS • TELEGRAPHS

PORTS OF CALL

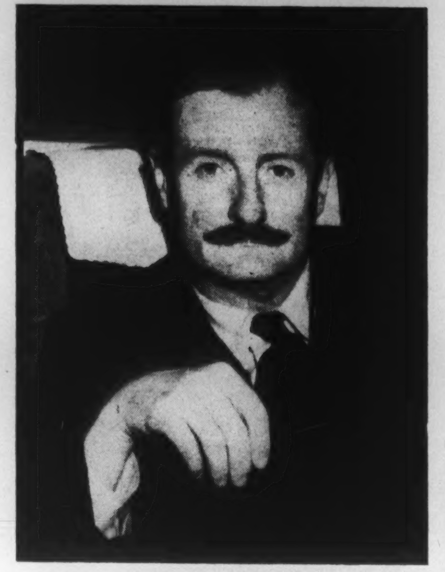
Neither Nelson Nor Lord Baldwin Found the Leeward Islands Dull

By GORDON COOPER

TO THE visitor first arriving on their shores, the Leeward Islands seem to be coral paradises: isles of enchantment. But Lord Baldwin is not the first prominent Englishman to find quite a lot of trouble in such places. Nelson spent three years (1784-87) on Antigua when he commanded H.M.S. *Boreas* on the Leeward Islands station. Throughout his stay there he was at loggerheads with the inhabitants.

"I am not very popular with the people," he wrote. "They have never visited me, and I have not set foot in any house since I have been on the station, and all for doing my duty by being *true to the interests of Great Britain.*"

It is hardly surprising, in the circumstances, that he should have detested the place. In fact, he described it as a "vile spot." It was on Nevis, another island of the group, that he married on March 11th, 1787, his "Fanny," the widow Frances Herbert Nisbet, to whom he wrote such endearing letters from Antigua.



EARL BALDWIN

Some people pronounce Antigua as if it rhymed with "big you are." This is altogether wrong. The correct pronunciation is "Anteega." The name is Spanish. It was given to the island by Columbus in 1493, in honor of the church of Santa Maria la Antigua in Seville. The island was not colonized until 1632, when some English established themselves there. Except for a year's occupation by the French, the islands have remained British ever since.

The Leeward Islands consist of Antigua, Barbuda and Redenda; St. Kitts, Nevis and Anguilla; Montserrat, Dominica and the Virgin Islands. Their total area is 700 square miles. The seat of government is Antigua. The majority of the islanders are descendants of imported slaves, for in the 18th century much wealth was acquired by the colonists who cultivated great sugar plantations. Sugar, along with cotton, are the chief industries.

The old families lived in great luxury and style when sugar was king. There was much sumptuous feasting, and it is said that in one great house the mahogany dining-room chairs had sloping seats to enable revellers who had imbibed too freely to disappear under the table without exciting remark, and that slave boys were in attendance to loosen their cravats. In the same island some young bloods played an amusing, practical joke on a certain wealthy sugar lord. After dining and wining only too well, his lordship was tied to the arm of a cattle mill and spent several hours walking round and round in the confident belief that he was wending his way home.

On Going Ashore

Those days have long since passed. The harbor of St. John's, the capital of Antigua, was once resorted to by merchant ships of every nationality, but its glory departed with the coming of the steamer, for it is so shallow that no vessel of any size can enter it. Passengers who wish to go ashore have therefore to submit to a buffeting in a jerky little motor launch for a distance of three miles or more.

Government House is an historic, one-storied building, whose reception rooms must have been graced by Nelson, Hood and Prince William Henry, afterwards Duke of Clarence and King William IV. The Prince was stationed on the Leeward Islands, and it is said of his arrival there that he "put the little community into a ferment." He was a close friend of Nelson, and insisted upon giving away the bride on the occasion of the great sailor's wedding.

In the old days many parts of the Leeward Islands were hotbeds of fever and disease. Mosquitoes abounded, and the British sailors confined in stuffy and overcrowded barracks were decimated by "yellow jack" and malaria. A Capt. Edward Thompson described Antigua in 1756 as "one of the most infernal places on the face of the globe." Today malaria has been practically eliminated and there is no reason why, if proper hotels were built, some of the islands could not become resorts. Even now, escapists find them delightful homes where the cost of living is absurdly low.

An island of sentimental interest is Dead Man's Chest, immortalized by R. L. Stevenson in "Treasure Island." He, though he never visited it, wrote:

Fifteen men on the Dead Man's Chest—
Yo-ho-ho, and a bottle of rum!

It is stated that on a visit there Lord Baldwin also insisted upon landing with fifteen men and a bottle of rum!

The troubles and obstacles about which this outspoken Governor has complained are those prevalent in most of the smaller and lesser-known British colonies. It is only when something sensational happens—as, for instance, when a Governor is recalled—that questions are asked in Parliament and something is done—often in a hurry.

But the sudden grant of a large sum of money for "development" purposes is not always the best remedy for a sore which runs through much of the colonial empire. Big financial grants are often spent foolishly, leaving the country concerned to be forgotten again.

Try NEARBY
NOVA SCOTIA
for a Perfect Vacation!

CANADA'S OCEAN PLAYGROUND

PLAN NOW—to enjoy it all *this* year ... magnificent scenery ... modern uncrowded highways ... great sandy beaches ... wooded highlands ... quaint villages ... wonderful climate ... accommodations to suit every purse. And remember—this hospitable vacation wonderland is easily reached by car, train, bus or plane.

1949 Special! *Halifax Celebrates Its 200th Birthday* / 16 Weeks of Fun, June to September

NOVA SCOTIA BUREAU OF INFORMATION
P. O. Box 130, Halifax, Nova Scotia
Please send free literature. TSN-5-14-9
NAME
ADDRESS
CITY PROVINCE
SEND FOR LITERATURE

SWING INTO SPRING

Now is the time to get away from it all! Visit beautiful Nagara and stop at Canada's top-flght year-round holiday hotel.

Reserve a room with a Falls view. Enjoy delicious meals in the greatly enlarged Rainbow Room. Two new top floors provide extra accommodation. Rates are moderate. Single $3.50 up, double $5.50 up.

CARDY HOTELS

Hotel GENERAL BROCK
NIAGARA FALLS • ONTARIO
Vernon G. Cardy, President
H. Alexander MacLennan, General Manager
Wilfred A. Stead, Manager

NAUSEA affects many children when traveling. For comfort and relief try MOTHERSILL'S SEASICK REMEDY
Used by children and adults over ½ century on LAND and SEA... THE WORLD OVER

1. A sudden blowout can easily land a fast-moving car in a mighty tough spot. "While speeding along a busy highway", writes a motorist of Lethbridge, Alta., "I heard a LOUD REPORT . . . I was experiencing my first blowout!

2. Here's what COULD have happened. The blowout might have thrown the car into a vicious swerve, sent it careening into an oncoming truck.

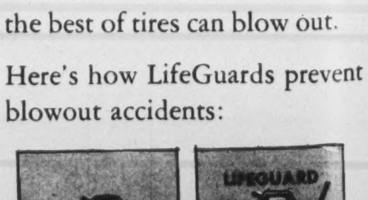
3. Here's what ACTUALLY happened—with Lifeguards. The car was brought to a smooth, safe stop. "The Lifeguard tubes had done a good job!"

4. Here's why there was no violent swerve when the tire blew out. The *inner* safety-chamber retained enough air for a smooth, straight-line stop.

LIFEGUARDS ARE BUILT TO SAVE LIVES—NOT TEMPERS!

A LifeGuard is far more than a mere device to save you from the inconvenience of a puncture. It is a SAFETY TUBE, designed to save you from possible disaster. Remember—even the best of tires can blow out.

Here's how LifeGuards prevent blowout accidents:



1. Ordinary tubes have but one air chamber. If tire blows out, tube blows too. Instantly both tire and tube go flat, frequently throwing car out of control.

2. Lifeguards have *two* air chambers. *Inner* chamber's air reserve allows the car to be brought to a safe, smooth stop.

Have your Goodyear dealer install LifeGuard Safety Tubes in your present tires *now*. They're economical—frequently outlast several sets of tires; and you can't get better protection to save your life!

GOODYEAR makes a blowout harmless with LIFEGUARD SAFETY TUBES
LifeGuards fit any make of tire, new or now in service.

MUSICAL EVENTS

Notches Higher

By JOHN YOCOM

MANY lively and talented boys and girls of the Royal Conservatory Opera (Toronto) must dream of some day being stars. It is a justified ambition. Last week their "La Bohème" in Eaton Auditorium gave great promise of what lies ahead.

These young "stars" did not operate from prima donna or leading man whims; they based delivery on good schooling, disciplined enthusiasm and the beat of musical conductor Nicholas Goldschmidt. That beat was sharp and authoritative.

By "La Bohème" the O.S. people pushed their production rating a few notches higher, again pleasing the eye as well as the ear with good musical and dramatic style. Herman Geiger-Torel was stage director.

The soloists, chorus and orchestral players gave a stylish presentation all round; the emphasis on teamwork and the intelligent and warm reading of the conductor made total showmanship rather than individual performer brilliance stand out—with one exception. And that was the work of Beth Corrigan as Musetta. Her projection of the role may not have been the genuinely Italianate article but it was animated and enjoyable. Mary Morrison with her lovely soprano voice interpreted the famed Mimi part. Her acting accelerated the pathetic sequences somewhat but her voice was a tower of strength and beauty throughout.

Lyric tenor James Shields as Rodolfo showed a voice of power and nice timbre, but—for which we privately were thankful—skipped the typical Italian singing and acting clichés usually associated with the role. Baritone Edmund Hockridge gave a well-rounded-out reading of Marcello, injecting generous amounts of exuberance to set the pace of the show. Czech-born Jan Rubes and Andrew MacMillan had good voices and good vocalism in support roles.

The large audience stopped the show at times with wholehearted applause. The artists responded to this enthusiasm and gave a better job for the appreciation shown throughout.

One minor annoyance was the lighting, which in Act I was decidedly under-done. Surely total stage lighting for atmosphere, in this case dim, does not mean that singing principals' features must be blacked out through major arias.

Tap the Juke-Box

Last year the Composers, Authors' and Pubishers' Association of Canada collected $320,000 for Canadian composers, Sir Ernest MacMillan told a general meeting of the members in Toronto last week. Another $10,000 came from foreign payments. But Sir Ernest expects more sources of revenue to join the present ones (*e.g.*, theatres, concert halls, radio stations that pay performing rights fees, and publishers and manufacturers who pay royalties on music and recordings to the society, which totes up the take and pays off the composers).

The C.A.P.A.C. is making a survey of restaurants (with piped-in music), skating rinks and dance halls (with juke-boxes). Those places offering music will likely be licensed by the C.A.P.A.C., subject to approval by the Canadian Copyright Board.

The idea has helped U.S. composers and authors, according to Lewis Stone, New York legal counsel for A.S.C.A.P., American big sister of C.A.P.A.C., increasing their returns by 50 per cent.

Major increase in revenues during 1948 came from local rather than network radio programs. But the C.A.P.A.C. is not all-take-and-no-give. The association awards scholarships in music to encourage composers. Next month C.A.P.A.C. president Sir Ernest and other officials will distribute $1,350 to lucky young competitors.

Canadian Violinist

Twenty-year-old Canadian violinist Klemi Hambourg, well-known for concert programs and C.B.C. appearances, gave his annual Toronto recital recently. (On May 6 he presented his third annual Ottawa concert.) Highlights of the evening were Grieg's Sonata in C minor, Op. 45, and Saint-Saëns' Concerto in B minor. The choice of Grieg for a curtain-raiser was particularly good. Klemi Hambourg gave a rich interpretation of the deep feeling, especially in the middle movement, *Allegretto espressivo*, and a technically facile reading throughout. The Saint-Saëns, on the other hand, while capably performed, needed more consistent exploitation of the contrasts in mood—in theme and rhythm.

Jane Pickens, U.S. soprano, will be Toronto Prom artist on May 19.

Other numbers showed the wide range of versatility of which Mr. Hambourg is capable and which clearly indicated a future of greatest promise for him. These were two movements of Canadian composer Robert Fleming's "Bella Bella Sonata", a Mozart-Kreisler Rondo, Chopin's Chant Polonaise and Nocturne (arranged by Jan Hambourg), and Kreisler's Praeludium. Audrey Lang provided excellent accompaniment.

•

We were unable to attend the recent Royal Conservatory Senior School piano recital of Patricia Grant Lewis. But reports of the event coming to our attention have pointed eloquently to the young lady's talent. Her program included a Bach-Busoni organ prelude, Beethoven's Sonata Op. 111, two Chopin ballades and two works by Ravel.

•

Jouko Ilvonen, talented Scandinavian violinist who once played for the King of Norway and studied with Efrem Zimbalist, makes his first Canadian appearance at the Church of the Redeemer Hall, Toronto, on May 18 evening.

Halifax Opera

"Don Giovanni" will be presented by the Halifax Conservatory of Music Opera School as a prominent feature of Halifax 200th birthday celebrations this summer. Under the direction of Mariss Vetra, this beloved Mozart opera will be given three preformances in the Dalhousie Gymasium and several out-door presentations in the City's historic "Citadel".

The entire cost of the production, which will be done with full orchestra, will be met by the city of Halifax's Bicentenary Committee.

University of Western Ontario

Music Teachers' College

London

ERNEST WHITE—Principal

Church Music Course

Music Teachers' Course

leading to Diploma Mus. G. (Paed.) and to Bachelor of Arts Degree University credit system.

Write for syllabus

PROMENADE SYMPHONY CONCERTS

VARSITY ARENA

THURSDAY MAY 19 8:30 P.M.

FRIEDER WEISSMANN

Guest Conductor

JANE PICKENS

Soprano

SEATS NOW

Heintzman's— Moodey's

Res. $1 - 60c. Gen. Adm. 40c - 25c

(No Tax) No Phone Orders

P O BOX 6087 TELEPHONE BYWATER 5511

Canadair

LIMITED · MONTREAL

A STATEMENT TO THE PEOPLE OF CANADA.

Recent statements have been made comparing unfavourably, the aircraft produced by Canadair (Canadair Four and North Star) with the Douglas DC-4. The DC-4 is a fine aircraft, but in fairness to our Company, our employees and our customers, we feel it is our duty to inform the people of Canada of the facts in this case.

We are therefore tabulating below some of the important but less technical characteristics of the two aircraft. The source of information for the DC-4 is Specification DTS-1009-A issued by the Douglas Aircraft Company. The Canadair performance data has been certified by the Department of Transport of Canada or verified by our customers under the terms of our contracts with them, whichever is required.

	CANADAIR FOUR	DOUGLAS DC-4
Engines	Rolls Royce Merlin, 1760 BHP	Pratt & Whitney Twin Wasp, 1450 BHP
Maximum Cruise Speed (high blower critical altitude with maximum cruise power)	325 m.p.h. at a weight of 82,000 pounds	246 m.p.h. at a weight of 73,000 pounds
Maximum Payload	17,454 pounds	13,846 pounds
Maximum Rate of Climb (at 20,000 ft.)	500 ft. per min. at 82,000 pounds	250 ft. per min. at 73,000 pounds
Service Ceiling	25,200 ft. at 82,000 pounds	22,300 ft. at 73,000 pounds
Maximum Landing Weight	70,000 pounds	63,500 pounds
Maximum Zero Fuel Weight	66,000 pounds	58,000 pounds
Pressurized Cabin	Yes	No

Trans-Canada Air Lines' Canadair North Star aircraft are being operated considerably in excess of the average daily aircraft utilization experienced by the airlines of the world. Canadair aircraft have been demonstrated to and flown by the chief pilots of almost every important international airline and without exception have received their enthusiastic approval.

We trust the above will serve to reassure all concerned that the North Star and Canadair Four aircraft built by Canadair are among the finest in the world.

May 4th, 1949.

H. O. West
President

PORTS OF CALL

Neither Nelson Nor Lord Baldwin Found the Leeward Islands Dull

By GORDON COOPER

TO THE visitor first arriving on their shores, the Leeward Islands seem to be coral paradises: isles of enchantment. But Lord Baldwin is not the first prominent Englishman to find quite a lot of trouble in such places. Nelson spent three years (1784-87) on Antigua when he commanded H.M.S. *Boreas* on the Leeward Islands station. Throughout his stay there he was at loggerheads with the inhabitants.

"I am not very popular with the people," he wrote. "They have never visited me, and I have not set foot in any house since I have been on the station, and all for doing my duty by being *true to the interests of Great Britain*."

It is hardly surprising, in the circumstances, that he should have detested the place. In fact, he described it as a "vile spot." It was on Nevis, another island of the group, that he married on March 11th, 1787, his "Fanny," the widow Frances Herbert Nisbet, to whom he wrote such endearing letters from Antigua.

EARL BALDWIN

Some people pronounce Antigua as if it rhymed with "big you are." This is altogether wrong. The correct pronunciation is "Anteega." The name is Spanish. It was given to the island by Columbus in 1493, in honor of the church of Santa Maria la Antigua in Seville. The island was not colonized until 1632, when some English established themselves there. Except for a year's occupation by the French, the islands have remained British ever since.

The Leeward Islands consist of Antigua, Barbuda and Redenda; St. Kitts, Nevis and Anguilla; Montserrat, Dominica and the Virgin Islands. Their total area is 700 square miles. The seat of government is Antigua. The majority of the islanders are descendants of imported slaves, for in the 18th century much wealth was acquired by the colonists who cultivated great sugar plantations. Sugar, along with cotton, are the chief industries.

The old families lived in great luxury and style when sugar was king. There was much sumptuous feasting, and it is said that in one great house the mahogany dining-room chairs had sloping seats to enable revellers who had imbibed too freely to disappear under the table without exciting remark, and that slave boys were in attendance to loosen their cravats. In the same island some young bloods played an amusing, practical joke on a certain wealthy sugar lord. After dining and wining only too well, his lordship was tied to the arm of a cattle mill and spent several hours walking round and round in the confident belief that he was wending his way home.

On Going Ashore

Those days have long since passed. The harbor of St. John's, the capital of Antigua, was once resorted to by merchant ships of every nationality, but its glory departed with the coming of the steamer, for it is so shallow that no vessel of any size can enter it. Passengers who wish to go ashore have therefore to submit to a buffeting in a jerky little motor launch for a distance of three miles or more.

Government House is an historic, one-storied building, whose reception rooms must have been graced by Nelson, Hood and Prince William Henry, afterwards Duke of Clarence and King William IV. The Prince was stationed on the Leeward Islands, and it is said of his arrival there that he "put the little community into a ferment." He was a close friend of Nelson, and insisted upon giving away the bride on the occasion of the great sailor's wedding.

In the old days many parts of the Leeward Islands were hotbeds of fever and disease. Mosquitoes abounded, and the British sailors confined in stuffy and overcrowded barracks were decimated by "yellow jack" and malaria. A Capt. Edward Thompson described Antigua in 1756 as "one of the most infernal places on the face of the globe." Today malaria has been practically eliminated and there is no reason why, if proper hotels were built, some of the islands could not become resorts. Even now, escapists find them delightful homes where the cost of living is absurdly low.

An island of sentimental interest is Dead Man's Chest, immortalized by R. L. Stevenson in "Treasure Island." He, though he never visited it, wrote:

Fifteen men on the Dead Man's Chest—
Yo-ho-ho, and a bottle of rum!

It is stated that on a visit there Lord Baldwin also insisted upon landing with fifteen men and a bottle of rum!

The troubles and obstacles about which this outspoken Governor has complained are those prevalent in most of the smaller and lesser-known British colonies. It is only when something sensational happens—as, for instance, when a Governor is recalled—that questions are asked in Parliament and something is done—often in a hurry.

But the sudden grant of a large sum of money for "development" purposes is not always the best remedy for a sore which runs through much of the colonial empire. Big financial grants are often spent foolishly, leaving the country concerned to be forgotten again.

MUSICAL EVENTS

Notches Higher

By JOHN YOCOM

MANY lively and talented boys and girls of the Royal Conservatory Opera (Toronto) must dream of some day being stars. It is a justified ambition. Last week their "La Bohème" in Eaton Auditorium gave great promise of what lies ahead.

These young "stars" did not operate from prima donna or leading man whims; they based delivery on good schooling, disciplined enthusiasm and the beat of musical conductor Nicholas Goldschmidt. That beat was sharp and authoritative.

By "La Bohème" the O.S. people pushed their production rating a few notches higher, again pleasing the eye as well as the ear with good musical and dramatic style. Herman Geiger-Torel was stage director.

The soloists, chorus and orchestral players gave a stylish presentation all round; the emphasis on teamwork and the intelligent and warm reading of the conductor made total showmanship rather than individual performer brilliance stand out—with one exception. And that was the work of Beth Corrigan as Musetta. Her projection of the role may not have been the genuinely Italianate article but it was animated and enjoyable. Mary Morrison with her lovely soprano voice interpreted the famed Mimi part. Her acting accelerated the pathetic sequences somewhat but her voice was a tower of strength and beauty throughout.

Lyric tenor James Shields as Rodolfo showed a voice of power and nice timbre, but—for which we privately were thankful—skipped the typical Italian singing and acting clichés usually associated with the role. Baritone Edmund Hockridge gave a well-rounded-out reading of Marcello, injecting generous amounts of exuberance to set the pace of the show. Czech-born Jan Rubes and Andrew MacMillan had good voices and good vocalism in support roles.

The large audience stopped the show at times with wholehearted applause. The artists responded to this enthusiasm and gave a better job for the appreciation shown throughout.

One minor annoyance was the lighting, which in Act I was decidedly under-done. Surely total stage lighting for atmosphere, in this case dim, does not mean that singing principals' features must be blacked out through major arias.

Tap the Juke-Box

Last year the Composers, Authors' and Pubishers' Association of Canada collected $320,000 for Canadian composers, Sir Ernest MacMillan told a general meeting of the members in Toronto last week. Another $10,000 came from foreign payments. But Sir Ernest expects more sources of revenue to join the present ones (*e.g.*, theatres, concert halls, radio stations that pay performing rights fees, and publishers and manufacturers who pay royalties on music and recordings to the society, which totes up the take and pays off the composers).

The C.A.P.A.C. is making a survey of restaurants (with piped-in music), skating rinks and dance halls (with juke-boxes). Those places offering music will likely be licensed by the C.A.P.A.C., subject to approval by the Canadian Copyright Board.

The idea has helped U.S. composers and authors, according to Lewis Stone, New York legal counsel for A.S.C.A.P., American big sister of C.A.P.A.C., increasing their returns by 50 per cent.

Major increase in revenues during 1948 came from local rather than network radio programs. But the C.A.P.A.C. is not all-take-and-no-give. The association awards scholarships in music to encourage composers. Next month C.A.P.A.C. president Sir Ernest and other officials will distribute $1,350 to lucky young competitors.

Canadian Violinist

Twenty-year-old Canadian violinist Klemi Hambourg, well-known for concert programs and C.B.C. appearances, gave his annual Toronto recital recently. (On May 6 he presented his third annual Ottawa concert.) Highlights of the evening were Grieg's Sonata in C minor, Op. 45, and Saint-Saëns' Concerto in B minor. The choice of Grieg for a curtain-raiser was particularly good. Klemi Hambourg gave a rich interpretation of the deep feeling, especially in the middle movement, *Allegretto espressivo*, and a technically facile reading throughout. The Saint-Saëns, on the other hand, while capably performed, needed more consistent exploitation of the contrasts in mood—in theme and rhythm.

Jane Pickens, U.S. soprano, will be Toronto Prom artist on May 19.

Other numbers showed the wide range of versatility of which Mr. Hambourg is capable and which clearly indicated a future of greatest promise for him. These were two movements of Canadian composer Robert Fleming's "Bella Bella Sonata", a Mozart-Kreisler Rondo, Chopin's Chant Polonaise and Nocturne (arranged by Jan Hambourg), and Kreisler's Praeludium. Audrey Lang provided excellent accompaniment.

•

We were unable to attend the recent Royal Conservatory Senior School piano recital of Patricia Grant Lewis. But reports of the event coming to our attention have pointed eloquently to the young lady's talent. Her program included a Bach-Busoni organ prelude, Beethoven's Sonata Op. 111, two Chopin ballades and two works by Ravel.

•

Jouko Ilvonen, talented Scandinavian violinist who once played for the King of Norway and studied with Efrem Zimbalist, makes his first Canadian appearance at the Church of the Redeemer Hall, Toronto, on May 18 evening.

Halifax Opera

"Don Giovanni" will be presented by the Halifax Conservatory of Music Opera School as a prominent feature of Halifax 200th birthday celebrations this summer. Under the direction of Mariss Vetra, this beloved Mozart opera will be given three preformances in the Dalhousie Gymasium and several out-door presentations in the City's historic "Citadel".

The entire cost of the production, which will be done with full orchestra, will be met by the city of Halifax's Bicentenary Committee.

University of Western Ontario

Music Teachers' College

London

ERNEST WHITE—Principal

Church Music Course

Music Teachers' Course

leading to Diploma Mus. G. (Paed.) and to Bachelor of Arts Degree University credit system.

Write for syllabus

P O BOX 6087 TELEPHONE BYWATER 5511

Canadair

LIMITED · MONTREAL

A STATEMENT TO THE PEOPLE OF CANADA.

Recent statements have been made comparing unfavourably, the aircraft produced by Canadair (Canadair Four and North Star) with the Douglas DC-4. The DC-4 is a fine aircraft, but in fairness to our Company, our employees and our customers, we feel it is our duty to inform the people of Canada of the facts in this case.

We are therefore tabulating below some of the important but less technical characteristics of the two aircraft. The source of information for the DC-4 is Specification DTS-1009-A issued by the Douglas Aircraft Company. The Canadair performance data has been certified by the Department of Transport of Canada or verified by our customers under the terms of our contracts with them, whichever is required.

	CANADAIR FOUR	DOUGLAS DC-4
Engines	Rolls Royce Merlin, 1760 BHP	Pratt & Whitney Twin Wasp, 1450 BHP
Maximum Cruise Speed (high blower critical altitude with maximum cruise power)	325 m.p.h. at a weight of 82,000 pounds	246 m.p.h. at a weight of 73,000 pounds
Maximum Payload	17,454 pounds	13,846 pounds
Maximum Rate of Climb (at 20,000 ft.)	500 ft. per min. at 82,000 pounds	250 ft. per min. at 73,000 pounds
Service Ceiling	25,200 ft. at 82,000 pounds	22,300 ft. at 73,000 pounds
Maximum Landing Weight	70,000 pounds	63,500 pounds
Maximum Zero Fuel Weight	66,000 pounds	58,000 pounds
Pressurized Cabin	Yes	No

Trans-Canada Air Lines' Canadair North Star aircraft are being operated considerably in excess of the average daily aircraft utilization experienced by the airlines of the world. Canadair aircraft have been demonstrated to and flown by the chief pilots of almost every important international airline and without exception have received their enthusiastic approval.

We trust the above will serve to reassure all concerned that the North Star and Canadair Four aircraft built by Canadair are among the finest in the world.

May 4th, 1949.

H. O. West
President

PROMENADE SYMPHONY CONCERTS

VARSITY ARENA

THURSDAY MAY 19 8:30 P.M.

FRIEDER WEISSMANN

Guest Conductor

JANE PICKENS

Soprano

SEATS NOW

Heintzman's—Moodey's

Res. $1 - 60c. Gen. Adm. 40c - 25c

(No Tax) No Phone Orders

Australia's Labor Party Faces Critical Election

By JOHN A. STEVENSON

There is evidence that Australia's Labor party, facing a general election this fall, has forfeited some of the popular support which gave it its comfortable majority at the last election.

In a referendum last year the voters turned down a proposal to amend the constitution to give parliament permanent power to legislate on rents and prices, and a substantial body of moderate opinion is hostile to the idea of nationalizing the chartered banks. Too, the government is faced with rising discontent over the failure of wage and salary increases to keep pace with mounting prices.

But Mr. Chifley, the Prime Minister, commands wide respect, and even if his party has lost ground, it may still win the election.

AUSTRALIA, like Canada, has a general election looming on the horizon since the three years' statutory term of the Federal Parliament elected in September 1946 expires this fall. The last election confirmed the Labor party in power with a slightly reduced majority in the House of Representatives, to which it elected 45 members to face an opposition composed of 17 members of the Liberal party and 12 of the Country party and in the intervening years there has been no change in relative standing of parties. In the Senate the Labor party improved its position enormously in the last election and now holds 33 out of the 36 seats.

Mr. Joseph B. Chifley, the Prime Minister, is not a colorful figure or a great orator but he has proved himself a very capable successor to the late Mr. John Curtin, the ablest leader that the Australian Labor party has thrown up in recent years. He is a solid, sober statesman, who has a high sense of the responsibilities of his office; he has large funds both of shrewd common sense and courage and he is essentially moderate in his views, with the result that he commands firm authority over his party and enjoys the respect of his political opponents and the country.

More Aggressive Type

His chief lieutenant Dr. E. V. Evatt, the Minister of External Affairs, who has been frequently in the international limelight through his activities in connection with the United Nations, has greater intellectual powers than Mr. Chifley and is a more aggressive type of politician but he is less popular and there is less confidence among his own party in the soundness of his judgment. The other members of the Chifley cabinet are a varied team and one of them, Mr. Ward, has lately been under a cloud as the result of charges about serious administrative malpractices, which are being investigated by a Commission.

The conservative elements in Australia now call their organization the Liberal party, which is under the leadership of Mr. R. G. Menzies, a former Prime Minister. Mr. Menzies, a first-rate lawyer, is now a very experienced politician and is competent alike in Parliament and on the platform; at one period in his career his rather autocratic temper weakened his hold upon the affections of his own followers but his outstanding abilities enabled him to retain his ascendency in its councils and he seems to have recovered some of his lost popularity. His most useful associate is Mr. R. G. Casey, a former Treasurer of the Commonwealth, who held office in a British Ministry under Mr. Churchill and later served as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; at the moment he is not in Parliament but in the role of President of the Liberal party he is in charge of its organization.

Mr. Menzies can also rely upon most issues on the harmonious cooperation of the Country party, which is agrarian in composition and is still under the leadership of Mr. Fadden, who was once Prime Minister for a brief space; it has, however, rejected repeated overtures for complete fusion with the Liberals but working arrangements to avoid splitting the anti-Labor vote will, as before, be in operation in numerous constituencies in the next election.

There is considerable evidence that the Labor party has forfeited some of the popular support which gave it its comfortable majority at the last election and certain omens seem unpropitious for its acquisition of a fresh mandate. One of these was the adverse result of a nationwide referendum held on May 29, 1948, about the government's proposal to amend the constitution of the Commonwealth for the purpose of securing for the Federal Parliament permanent power to make laws in regard to rents and prices (including charges); under the existing allocation of powers the Federal Parliament had authority to pass such legislation in time of war as a corollary of its powers about defence and in time of peace in relation to interstate trade and commerce but the government wanted untrammelled permanent authority about rents and prices. They seemed to have a reasonable case for their proposal but the Opposition fought it strenuously and were supported by the voters, who pronounced decisively against it, both in the aggregate vote and in each separate state by a majority of nearly 2 to 1. Some comfort for this rebuff was found in the record of national referenda in Australia, which have almost invariably resulted in the defeat of ministerial proposals, but the size of the hostile majority cannot be so lightly dismissed.

The Chifley Ministry has also recently antagonized not merely the financial and business communities but a substantial body of moderate opinion outside of these by its measure for the nationalization of the chartered banks. When the High Court of the Commonwealth was asked to pronounce upon the validity of this legislation, there were marked differences of opinion among the six Justices and in some respects the legal effects of their judgments is uncertain. But the net effect of them was to declare that certain vital features of the legislation exceeded the powers conferred by the constitution upon the Federal Parliament and that they were consequently invalid.

However the dissensions in the

Court have encouraged the government to take an appeal against the judgment to the Privy Council and the issue will not be settled until its verdict is known. What the leaders of business and industry fear is that if a Labor Ministry were in full control of all the banking facilities of the country, they would be constantly at its mercy and would be compelled to accept its dictation about wages and prices and so most of them regard the nationalization of the private banks as a sword of Damocles over their heads and will never be easy in their minds until Labor is ejected from office.

Furthermore the whole national economy is suffering from the effects of the inflationary tendencies which have been in operation since the late war began and the government is faced with a mounting tide of discontent over the fact that increases in the scales of wages and salaries have not kept pace with the steep rise in prices.

Favorable Factor

The government, however, has one highly favorable factor on its side, in the highly prosperous condition of the country. It is true that a prolonged drought in certain areas of New South Wales and Queensland killed off 5 million sheep and 1 million cattle and caused enormous losses to individuals, but this drought has now been broken by generous rains and the loss in sheep is only a fraction of the total sheep population. Moreover it has help to stimulate the progressive rise in the price of raw wool, Australia's largest export.

Today Australian farmers are getting about $3 per bushel for their wheat as compared with the $2 promised to the Canadian farmer but they are actually getting nearly $3 per pound for the finest grades of wool and the total wool clip of the Commonwealth for 1948 will bring a return of roughly £200 million, which is the equivalent of about $650 million at the present rates of exchange. Exports of meat and other foodstuffs are also fetching high prices and consequently the national income is at a very high level and general business is very prosperous.

There is also in progress a steady broadening and increased diversification of the industrial structure, largely as the result of the decision of numerous British firms to establish branch plants in Australia, and the expansion of industrial employment thus achieved is facilitating the satisfactory absorption of a steady stream of immigrants, mostly from Britain.

Hard to Justify

For a long time the Australian Labor party was hostile to any encouragement of immigration through a fear that it would flood the labor market and depress wages but since the late war it has completely changed its attitude. The present population of Australia is still considerably short of 8 millions and the Labor leaders now agree with the view always held by many intelligent Australians that such a comparatively small population would find it hard to justify a claim to monopolistic control of a huge continent in face of the needs of the teeming millions of Asia for more living space.

Moreover the inability of Britain to afford any real protection to Australia in 1941 when the Japanese started their war of aggression convinced almost everybody in Australia that, if the country was to enjoy any real security, it must take steps to secure a much larger population, which would have a chance of resisting successfully an aggressor. So the Chifley Ministry has sponsored a vigorous policy for the encouragement of immigration; it feels that unless hard times occur, Australia should have no difficulty in absorbing at least 70,000 immigrants per annum and has fixed 20 millions as its objective for the population of Australia.

The political upheavals which have been taking place in Asia have a profound interest for the peoples of Australia and New Zealand. They see the emancipation of India and Burma from British control, the revolutionary ferment against the Dutch and French in Indonesia and the triumphs of the Chinese Communists and they cannot be indifferent to such developments.

The Australians have more reason than ever to be fearful of an invasion from Asia and they are still determined to avoid all risks of the racial problem which the United States and South Africa have to cope with. So they are maintaining the "White Australia" policy and in the past year the Minister of Immigration has ordered the summary deportation of a considerable number of Malays and Chinese. But at the same time Mr. Chifley and his colleagues recognize the need for some conciliatory gestures to their Asiatic neighbors. They disapproved strongly of the decision of the Dutch government to try and suppress the Indonesian Republic by force of arms and were afraid that the eventual result would be to strengthen the Communist forces in Asia and bring grist to the mills of the Russians. Accordingly, when Mr. Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, called a conference of Asiatic governments to discuss the situation created by the action of the Dutch and invited the governments of Australia and New Zealand to send delegates to it, the two governments agreed to send representatives but not of ministerial rank. Their decision has been strongly criticized by the Opposition but it has not been seriously resented by the public.

Meanwhile the government with an election in sight shows a disposition to avoid any further alienation of support. It has refused so far to follow the example of New Zealand in sanctioning an appreciation of the exchange rate for sterling which would irritate the farmers, it has decreed certain measures of decontrol, which are calculated to appease business and industry and in its last Budget, in which it was able to show a nominal surplus of £1,400,000 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1948, it made a bid for votes by an enlargement of the benefits of certain social services.

It has also been taking a much stronger line against the Communists, who are influential in certain trades unions and its allies in the Labor Ministry of Queensland have recently imprisoned some militant union leaders for breaches of anti-picketing legislation. But it will not be known until polling day whether these moves have regained any support for the Labor party. However the Laborites are entitled to find some cheer in the result of the state elections held in Tasmania in August last. The Opposition had used their majority in the Upper House to force an election in the confident belief that they would easily win the two seats necessary to defeat the ruling Labor Ministry but actually they only gained one seat and the Ministry remained in power. So the managers of the Labor party interpret this result as a hopeful sign that the party has not lost enough ground to make its defeat certain in the coming election.

Studebaker Champion 4-door sedan

Studebaker's the '49 buy word

for a welcome new kind of low-cost mileage

ALMOST everyone likes the flight-streamed design of the new Studebaker—but the really big distinction of this postwar dream car is the way it holds down operating expense.

In gasoline savings alone, a new Studebaker does much to help keep many a family's income in balance with outgo.

What's more, owners of new Studebakers hardly ever face the problem of finding the money for costly repairs.

Even the brakes of a new Studebaker rarely require maintenance attention. They automatically adjust themselves to lining wear.

It's smart to be fussy this year in buying a new car. Make Studebaker's low-cost mileage your measure of real money's worth.

The Studebaker Corporation of Canada, Ltd., Hamilton, Ontario

A Canadian Company Since 1909

White sidewall tires, wheel trim rings and license plate frames, available on all models at extra cost.

A new vision of loveliness—Smart decorator-fabric upholsteries grace all the interiors of the distinctive 1949 Studebaker models. One of the attractive color harmonies available in the luxurious new Champion sedans is illustrated.

New thrills and new thrift—Automatic overdrive at its finest heightens the pleasure of Studebaker performance. Riding's like gliding. Studebaker's overdrive costs a little extra but starts repaying you in extra savings right away.

You make your own "weather"—Studebaker's exclusive Climatizer has revolutionized car ventilating and heating. Draft-free fresh air—heated or not, as you prefer—circulates evenly throughout the entire car. Moderate extra cost.

Trustworthy structural soundness is built into every Studebaker by painstaking automotive craftsmen—many of them members of unique father-and-son teams. Men in Studebaker's Hamilton plant carry on these great traditions.

THE BOOKSHELF
CONDUCTED BY HERBERT McMANUS

Fundamentally Serious Poetry But Lightened By Urbanity

By L. A. MacKAY

DEEPER INTO THE FOREST—by Roy Daniells—McClelland & Stewart—$2.50.
THE STRENGTH OF THE HILLS—by Robert Finch—McClelland & Stewart—$2.75.
POEMS 1943 - 1947—by C. Day Lewis—Clarke, Irwin—$1.50.
ELEGIES FOR THE DEAD IN CYRENAICA—by Hamish Henderson—Lehmann (London)—6s.

ROY DANIELLS' "Deeper Into The Forest" leaves an immediate impression of richness and solidity; and closer reading deepens this impression. The poems, most of them in a sonnet form freely varied, but neither loose nor capricious, have something of the compact and allusive quality of fourteenth century Italian work. They lead the reader through vividly presented and consistent images to enjoyment not only of the imagery but of the mood or idea that the images present. Solidity is achieved by careful thought and organization of material, by the elimination of what is irrelevant or merely idle, by the effective use in each poem of a single dominant but not domineering image and by the linkage of recurring sounds. The constant play of musical echoes and the sidelights of meaning they introduce prevent the solidity from settling into stiffness; the witty and accurate taste that guides the use of ornament prevents the richness from degenerating into heaviness or floridity.

It is fundamentally serious poetry, lightened by an urbanity that in the last analysis rejects urban for pastoral values. It is capable of sharp satire, but is commonly more at home in irony. It is, in a sense, as the author claims, a religious book, but only in the sense that it represents the bankruptcy of beliefs and the survival of faith. It is constantly concerned with the predicament of individual and natural values in the modern world; it isolates clearly and with controlled emotion a variety of fruitless attempts to find in critical or speculative thought, in private and public relationships, in the consolations of religion, a satisfactory significance for human life and justification of human values. It ends with an assertion of faith in spite of the weight of evidence, a faith none the less profound, perhaps all the more profound, for being completely irrational, a humanism grounded on the oldest, simplest, and most personal natural values.

Cunning Incantation

The chief sequence of poems, which gives the book its name, records not a continuous progress of belief, but rather a series of defeats ending with the stubborn survival of a resistance movement in the *maquis*. Indeed, it is rather magic than religion. It is cunning incantation; but religion, whatever else it involves, involves surrender, and clearly Mr. Daniells would be the last person in the world to surrender to anything, even to his own faith. It is a book disturbing, or at most consoling, rather than comforting in its conclusions, but disturbance is calmed and countered by the artistry that fuses sounds, images, and ideas into a music at once dense and fluid.

Robert Finch's verse at its best has a mannered dexterity, an ornate lucidity, and a studiously restrained tone that is capable alike of light grace and poignant though delicately phrased emotion. In his second volume, "Strength of the Hills", his work, it must be confessed, is less often at its best than in his previous collection. There are a couple of brilliant catalogues, several descriptive pieces with the clarity of outline and elegance of color that delighted his earlier readers, and a few vignettes of emotion that capture something of the sober penetration of his earlier work; but there are too many pieces that seem to be "exercises in the manner of Robert Finch". To have achieved a personal manner in these days is in itself no little distinction; but this is a manner that makes ruthless demands on its user. If it is not absolutely accurate, it is as cold as inferior Mozart, dexterous but hollow.

This volume has clearly aimed in several respects at more substance than its predecessor; but a style admirably developed for a somewhat remote, fastidious, and intensely personal attitude serves but ill to render broader, deeper, and more general ideas. It is unfortunate that this accomplished artist seems on this occasion to have violated his own earlier practice by coming into print more rapidly and more copiously than one would have expected of the accurate and delicate critical taste that his best work displays.

The longest poem, and the best, in Day Lewis' "Poems 1943-1947" is a moving reminiscence of childhood and youth, admirably illustrated by a flood of shifting imagery that recreates the sensuous and emotional reality of experience. There is also a memorable sonnet developing the image of an ebbing tide; and a sharply etched, unsentimental study of a neurotic is packed into fifty lines.

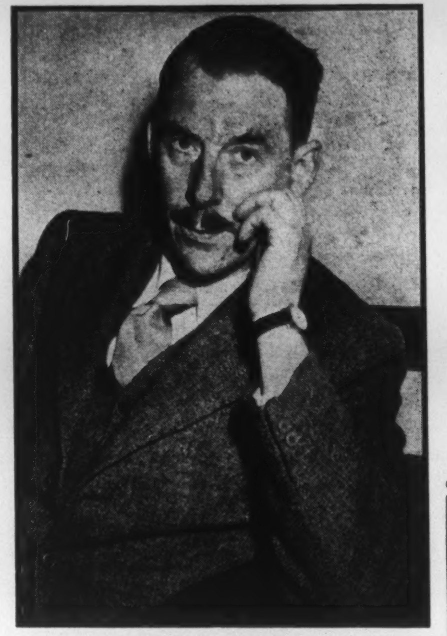
The chief bulk of the book explores through a variety of images, largely agricultural, and not without a certain monotony, various aspects of an unsuccessful marriage, in which it takes no great effort to find an allegory of the divorce between head and heart in modern civilization. There are moving passages, and memorable images; but the general effect is a little querulous, a little shrill, and rather repetitious. One is left with the impression of a portrait of a courteous and candid soul that has reached middle age, doesn't much like it, and can't stop worrying about it, that is much distressed, and a trifle inclined to wallow, with marked lack of enjoyment, in contemplation of its distress.

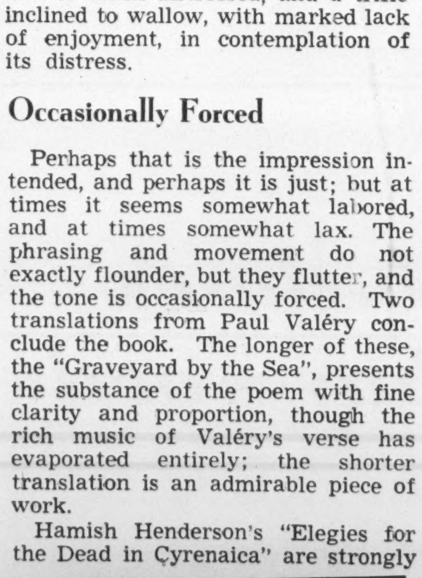
Occasionally Forced

Perhaps that is the impression intended, and perhaps it is just; but at times it seems somewhat labored, and at times somewhat lax. The phrasing and movement do not exactly flounder, but they flutter, and the tone is occasionally forced. Two translations from Paul Valéry conclude the book. The longer of these, the "Graveyard by the Sea", presents the substance of the poem with fine clarity and proportion, though the rich music of Valéry's verse has evaporated entirely; the shorter translation is an admirable piece of work.

Hamish Henderson's "Elegies for the Dead in Cyrenaica" are strongly felt and strongly phrased depictions of the physical and spiritual setting and events of the desert war; but they achieve a general significance that far transcends their occasions. They reach out beyond national groupings to a universal predicament, and back beyond the groupings of contemporary time to "the endless problem of how to safeguard our human house".

Mr. Henderson writes with confidence, precision, and force, with a vivid power of evoking physical scenes and mental states. The predominant form, handled with a free but firm movement, is a four-stressed line recalling the heroic tradition of English alliterative verse, but it is rather from the sober vehemence, the salutary hardness of the old Scottish tradition that the poems derive the "sensuous austerity" that their author justly claims for them.

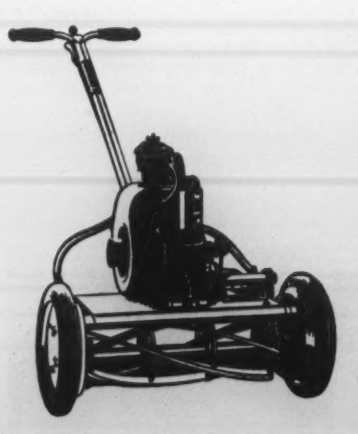

ROY DANIELLS


ROBERT FINCH

ORDER YOUR BOOKS FROM
BURNILL'S BOOKSHOP
100 Yonge Street, Toronto 1
MAIL ORDERS POSTPAID

Ontario Ladies' College
FOUNDED 1874 • WHITBY, ONTARIO

A Residential School for Girls, near Toronto
• Public School to Honour Matriculation, Music, Art and Handicrafts, Household Science, Secretarial Courses and Dramatics. Ideally situated in one hundred acres of grounds. Swimming Pool and Gymnasium. Physical Education and Riding. Valuable scholarships offered.
CALENDAR ON REQUEST
REV. S. L. OSBORNE, B.D., MUS. DOC., PRINCIPAL
4-48

TORO POWER MOWERS
THE WORLD'S FINEST GRASS CUTTING EQUIPMENT
NEW - - - - easy to handle
TORO
POWER MOWER
Just guide this labour-saving Toro *Sportlawn!*
Has a quick-starting ¾ h.p. Briggs & Stratton engine. Climbs terraces . . . trims close to trees, walks, buildings . . . does a carpet-smooth mowing job. Ball bearing mounted 17-inch Disston steel reel. Fingertip controls. Sturdy yet simple and light-weight.

NEW LOW PRICE
Only $135.00
EDWARD WEBB & SONS (CANADA) LIMITED
145 King St. East, Toronto EL. 7353
718 St. Paul St. W., Montreal LA. 3361

CREDIT INSURANCE PROTECTED COMPANY A
. . . while Company B Lost Heavily
When a competitor discovered a process to make a better product to sell at a lower price, a metal manufacturer failed. By coincidence, two suppliers—each creditors for over $50,000—had been contacted shortly before about Credit Insurance.
COMPANY A took out an AMERICAN CREDIT Insurance policy, and soon after the failure, received a check for its claim.
COMPANY B did not insure its receivables saying, "We only sell to million dollar accounts." They received 42c on the dollar.

How American Credit Insures Your Profits Against Credit Loss
AMERICAN CREDIT insures your profits by guaranteeing payment of your accounts receivable . . . paying you when your customers can't. Your policy also enables you to get cash for past-due accounts. You may select coverage for all accounts . . . a selected group . . . just one account.
With customer payments slowing down, it is now more important than ever for your company to insure its receivables.
Your insurance program . . . designed to protect and conserve assets . . . is not complete unless it includes Credit Insurance.
For information about CREDIT INSURANCE, phone the AMERICAN CREDIT office in Toronto, Montreal or Sherbrooke, or write AMERICAN CREDIT INDEMNITY COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Dept. 53, First National Bank Building, Baltimore 2, Maryland.
J. F. McFadden
PRESIDENT
CANADIAN DIVISION
AMERICAN CREDIT INSURANCE
GUARANTEES PAYMENT OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE
Offices in Toronto, Montreal and Sherbrooke

THE BOOKSHELF

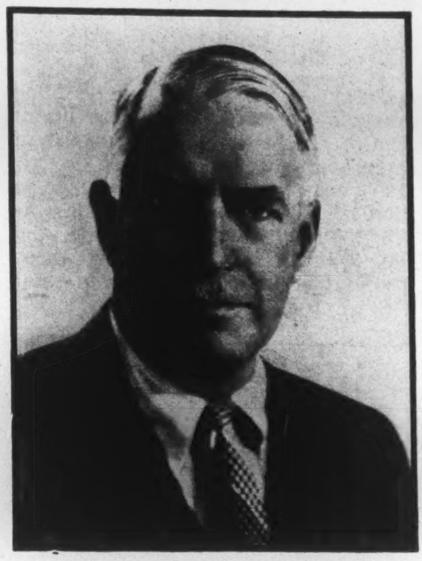
In Marquand's Satirical Weapons Understanding and Compassion

By JOHN L. WATSON

POINT OF NO RETURN—by John P. Marquand — McClelland & Stewart — $3.75.

". . . life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness . . . It was true — the harder you pursued happiness, the less liberty you had, and perhaps if you pursued it hard enough, it might ruin you."

MR. JOHN MARQUAND has been writing for many years, in a way that has held the interest of casual novel-readers and the respect of serious critics, about this tragedy of modern man—the pursuit of happiness. The people who pursue happiness in Mr. Marquand's novels, and slide so gracefully and urbanely into the abyss, are all Americans of the upper-middle class, among whom the pursuit is more determined and more businesslike than among any other group of people in the world. They are men who play the game according to the rules of the society in which they live and which they help to perpetuate and their tragedy is that they discover too late that the game is not worth the candle. Yet, like the damned in hell, they must go on, striving for goals that have no meaning.



JOHN P. MARQUAND

Inflexible Rules

The latest of these poor, doomed creatures is Charley Gray. Charley has a wife and two children, a thirty-thousand-dollar house in a nice New York suburb and a membership in the neighborhood's second-best country-club; he is an assistant vice-president in the ultra-respectable Stuyvesant Bank, where there is a vice-presidency vacant, for which he and another assistant v-p are candidates. If Charley gets the job it will mean a bigger house, a better car, a nicer country club—and a happier wife. If he doesn't, it will mean failure and disgrace, according to the inflexible rules of his society.

When Charlie Gray begins to realize that all his happiness, or all the things which he has made himself believe must constitute his happiness, depend on the decision of his employer to promote him or not to promote him—a decision which might almost be determined by the flip of a coin—he begins to question, for the first time in his life, the validity of his beliefs and to wonder by what strange and devious paths he has come to be what he is.

Mr. Marquand supplies the answer by taking us back into Charley's past, by showing him as a boy in a little Massachusetts town, growing up within the rigid framework of a crystallized community, finding out that the boy from the second-best street can't marry the girl who lives on the best one, learning from the tragedy of his gambler-father the hard lesson that you can't beat the System—you've got to play according to the rules.

Journey To The Past

By the time Charley Gray is ready to hear the president's decision (in a nerve-wracking final chapter) he has made the bitter journey into his past and he no longer cares about the outcome of his fortunes. He knows now that he has followed the wrong course but it is too late for him to start again. He must go on the way he has begun, for, like the flier who has used up more than half his fuel, he has reached the Point of No Return.

If scorn and hatred are the essential ingredients of good satire, then Mr. Marquand is not a satirist at all, because his weapons are understanding and compassion. There are no villains in his world, only decent, well-intentioned people who are the victims as well as the manipulators of their society and who are imprisoned in fetters which they themselves have forged.

"Point of No Return" is certainly Mr. Marquand's best and most thoughtful novel since "H. M. Pulham, Esq." It is written with the sure, authoritative touch of a first-rate craftsman. It is full of that haunting, personal quality which is almost—but not quite—sentimentalism and which is thoroughly and overwhelmingly genuine.

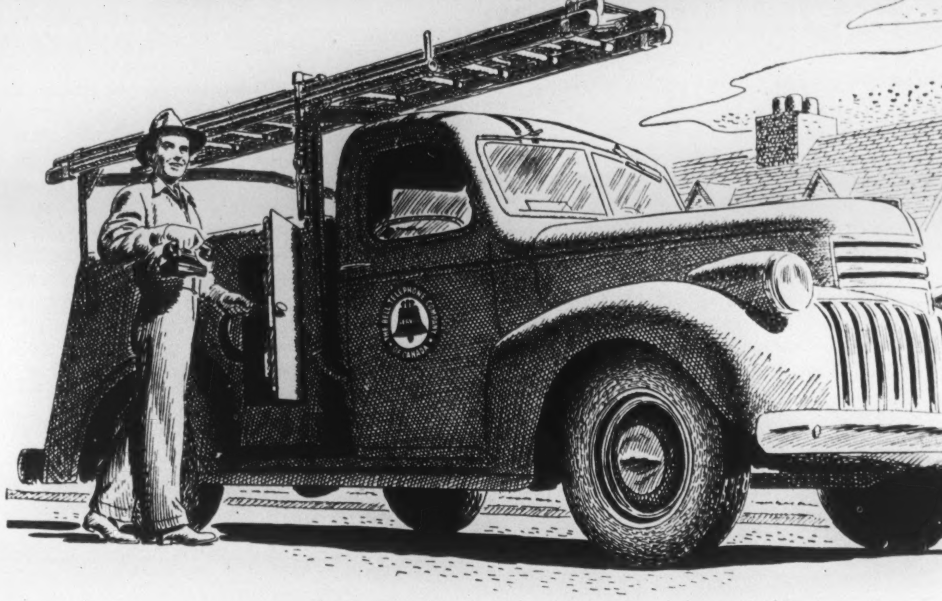
Charley Gray is of the same order of character as Harry Pulham, although he is more intelligent and more introspective. Charley's wife is like Harry's wife, loving and helpful and ruthlessly ambitious. There is no female in the new book as engaging as Marvin Myles but there are wonderful portraits in John Gray, the stock-market gambler who played for the highest stakes and lost, and Laurence Lovell, who was in love with his daughter, and Malcolm Bryant, the anthropologist who catalogued New England society along with the head-hunters of Borneo.

But after all, perhaps the most pathetic figure of all is the reader who finishes the story of Charley Gray and says to himself, knowingly, "There, but for the grace of God, go I!"—and therein deceives himself most subtly.

BOOK SERVICE

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service," 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1.

You see them everywhere!



2,446 Green trucks and cars bring more and better Telephone Service

IN THE PAST twelve months these familiar green trucks and cars have travelled over 20 million miles to help provide you with good telephone service and to help in the big expansion and improvement program which is making service better and more useful all the time.

Constantly improving service means that today, few things give you so much real value at such low cost as your telephone.

Like everything else, cars and trucks have gone up in price, 30% in three years! Yet, up to now, despite higher costs on all sides, there has been no increase in the basic telephone rates established 22 years ago.

Today's expansion program is breaking all records, but there are still orders we haven't been able to fill. We will keep right on working and building to make your telephone service a bigger bargain than ever—to continue to provide more and better service at the lowest possible cost.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

Have you done anything about replacing your earning power should it stop?

Real peace of mind, as professional and business men have discovered, comes with the knowledge that one's affairs are in order no matter what happens. There's a Mutual Life of Canada plan to give you, and yours, *a new source of income* in the event of untimely death or at retirement. Consult our local representative.

Protection at Low Cost

THE MUTUAL LIFE of CANADA
HEAD OFFICE 80th YEAR WATERLOO ONT

H9

SCIENCE FRONT

Low Metabolism Rate Credited For Women Outliving Men

By JOHN J. O'NEILL

New York.

NATURE was very wise in not giving human beings a choice about whether they would become men or women. It would have been difficult, before experiencing the intense satisfaction of being a man—or a woman—for an individual to make a decision if he or she had to listen to selling talks in favor of each choice or consider the handicaps which each sex suffers because of its sex, as presented in several recent reports of scientists' investigations.

Women live longer than men, the net result at all ages giving them what appears to be a 7 per cent advantage, approximately five years on a 70-year life expectancy span. This statement, however, may not mean what it says. The more correct presentation may be that women exist a few years longer than men, but each does about the same amount of living within the allotted spans.

The assertion has often been made that women are made stronger because they have the greater biological burden to bear, but it is not too easy to defend this successfully. The converse of this argument was recently presented to the Society of Gerontology by Dr. James B. Hamilton, of Long Island College Hospital, who stated that men's lives are made shorter by the male sex hormones which cause them to burn up their food and oxygen at a faster rate.

Widespread Effects

Loss of the testicular hormones in men, he stated, results in reduction of the metabolic rate, indicating they have widespread effects throughout the body. Another approach was presented in a recent issue of the *American Journal of Diseases of Children*, by Dr. J. A. Johnson, who had treated five underdeveloped boys. When they were given testosterone their basal metabolism increased.

Dangers incident to reproduction have been cited as a handicap to women, but most of these dangers have been due to germ diseases and not to reproduction itself. Balancing these dangers is a benefit which the women do not broadcast, the fine sense of euphoria, or state of well being, they experience when pregnant.

This sense of euphoria has widespread implications. The Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation of New York pointed out recently that "rheumatoid arthritis, the worst of the crippling diseases, tends to wholly or partly disappear in women during pregnancy."

NEW PRESIDENT of the Royal Canadian Institute in its 101st year is Dr. V. B. Meen, Associate Director of the Royal Ontario Museum of Geology and Mineralogy, Toronto.

Differences in the way in which the rheumatic diseases affect the sexes, such as rheumatoid arthritis more often attacking women and rheumatoid spindylitis, or "poker spine," chiefly attacking men, was cited as an example of the need for research on the relationship of the sex and other hormones to rheumatic diseases.

"Three times as many men as women are dying of the heart diseases—diseases of the coronary arteries and angina pectoris," states Dr. Irwin H. Callen, of the University of Illinois College of Medicine, and he warns that women, because they are engaging in new and more strenuous occupations, can be expected to increase their death rate from these causes.

"Bartenders, barbers and physicians, in that order, have more heart trouble than those in other occupations. The reasons are," he says, "too much alcoholism in the first group, too much arguing in the second and too many night calls in the third."

Wives of unskilled laborers who work harder than those in any other group have an even higher heart disease death rate than their husbands, Dr. Callen points out. This recalls a warning sounded several years ago by Dr. Oscar Riddle, of the Carnegie Institution, that indulgence by women in strenuous activities increases their metabolic rate, leading to greater masculinization.

One of the outstanding sex differences in response to diseases is found in tuberculosis in the 15 to 24 age group. The disease claims twice as many female as male victims. In the 35 to 54 age group cancer kills twice as many women as men.

Three Mice Groups

An experiment on the rate of living was made at the National Institute of Health, Bethesda, Md. Mice, 150 of them, were divided into three groups. One group was fed thyroid tissue to increase its metabolic rate, one was fed thiouracil to reduce its rate, and the third received neither. All three groups were otherwise on a normal diet.

All of the mice were given a dosage of X-rays sufficient to cause death. Of the group on the normal diet 15 per cent died. Of the group on the low-rate thiouracil treatment only 9 per cent died, and of those receiving the high-rate thyroid treatment 55 per cent died.

The cause of the six-fold increase in the death rate was not in the thyroid gland, but in the increased metabolic activity of the cells throughout the body, Dr. Henry C. Blount Jr. and Dr. W. W. Smith report in *Science*.

If this were typical of the response of high and low metabolic-rate individuals to all causes of death, the situation might be used to support the contention that the low metabolic-rate females are actually stronger biologically than the males, but the males could still support their position that with their high rate they get more living out of a shorter life.

At 6,000 outlets from coast to coast B-A Service is outstanding

You Can't Buy a Better Motor Oil

Oil, water, tires and battery are properly checked and serviced at B-A stations. Depend on your B-A dealer to give you all-round service.

No fumbling for change—no stepping out of the car, when you use a B-A Credit Card. You can use it in the U.S.A. as well.

Feel like a wash-up? B-A Washrooms are scrubbed to a sparkling cleanliness. Note the "Supervised" sign on the entrance doors.

You will be pleased at the prompt, courteous service available to you at B-A stations; some 6,000 outlets from coast to coast maintain a continuous welcome.

Try Peerless Premium Motor Oil today—facts prove "You can't buy a better Motor Oil". Peerless, processed from the world's finest crudes, assures your engine of improved engine performance and better oil mileage. It's economical too—helps keep motor costs down, assuring longer engine life. Peerless is "alloyed", a process forming a protective film around each oil molecule. This helps to prevent breakdowns.

BRITISH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY LIMITED

Bibles May Soon Vanish In Eastern Germany

By EDWARD HOWE

Although there is at present no move against individual clergymen in the Communist zone of Germany, there is considerable pressure to bring the Church under the control of the Soviet Commissar for Religious Affairs in Moscow, so that all the churches east of Berlin would be preaching the same Communist gospel.

School textbooks with the Marxist theory that "religion is opium for the people" are widely distributed but no paper is allocated for printing Bibles which are becoming scarce. Clergymen are not permitted to hold collections and many expect the order to demolish churches may not be far off.

Berlin.

BEFORE the First World War pictures of the Kaiser, Christ and Martin Luther were hung on the walls of German schools. The setting up of the Weimar Republic and the sending of the Kaiser into exile automatically banned the Kaiser's portrait and when the Nazis came to power, down came the picture of Christ.

Now, after World War II, Martin Luther's picture is forbidden in the Eastern zone of Germany because he is classed as a political reactionary.

So the walls of German schools in the "Red Zone" are bare. No one knows how long they will stay so. Most unwelcome candidate to fill the empty spaces, but most certain winner, is Josef Stalin. The picture of Christ is down for good.

Communists in Soviet satellite states are setting the pace in persecuting the Churches, and the Russian zone of Germany is obediently following suit.

Although on paper there is no persecution of the Churches, in practice it is quite another matter.

Recently high-ranking Commissars of the Soviet Military Authority called school principals to secret conferences. The scholastics were carefully told that all functions of the Free German Youth Movement, the Communist version of the Hitler Youth, were to be organized to coincide with the time devoted to religious instruction or with Sunday services.

Subtle Decree

Schoolteachers were forbidden to give religious teaching. This was handed over to the clergymen and laymen, but they had to hold their classes one hour after school closes.

This meant that children had either to wait around or make two journeys. As one school had to serve many villages situated far apart the subtlety of this decree can be easily realized.

When the restriction failed to damp the growing religious feeling of the people a new edict was issued. Schools were not to be used. Church buildings had to be found. Then it was ordered that no young men or women should teach religion. The older teachers were allowed to operate only in one district, and never their own.

New school text-books propagating the Marxist theory that "religion is opium for the people" are being widely distributed, but no paper can be spared to print Bibles, which are becoming scarce.

A new work recently published is the translation from the Russian of Mitchubin's "Ancient History." Already this book, "People and Knowledge," issued by Berlin publishers, is out of print. This book attempts to prove scientifically that Christ never lived and Christianity is nothing but a legend.

Every effort is being made to turn clergymen into beggars. They are not permitted to hold collections. If they want money for the church or their congregations they are told to ask the State. Sermons have to be carefully worded, for among the congregation spies take down every word.

It is a greater sin to be pro-Western than to be anti-Marxist. Clergymen are often whisked away at night for questioning. They have to give information on the activities of their fellow clergy. Also they are closely questioned as to the attitude of the members of their congregation. Some disappear.

The biggest danger for the Church in Eastern Germany, however, is not individual ministers. So far there is no question of starting a Mindszenty trial in Germany, but there is a serious attempt being made to bring the Church in the Russian zone of Germany under the control of the Soviet Commissar for Religious Affairs in Moscow.

This would mean that the Sunday pulpit in churches of all creeds from Vladivostock in the East to Berlin in the West would be preaching the same sermon—the Communist gospel throughout Europe and Asia.

But the Russians are not having matters all their own way in Eastern Germany. The call of the Church is being answered not only by Germans but also by Russians. German pastors in out-of-the-way parishes report that Russian soldiers in uniform sometimes attend their services. Some have been baptized.

"Stalin Loves the Church"

Russian soldiers who conquered Berlin could speak a few words of German.

One of their stock phrases was "Stalin loves the Church." Now the Russians say that the Church stands in the way of Communism. Churchmen claim, however, that 80 per cent of children in the Eastern zone attend religious instruction despite difficulties.

But recently the children of a school in Mecklenburg Province were told that a row of old houses where refugees lived, and which had once been used as Sunday-schools, "had Junker memories" and must be destroyed.

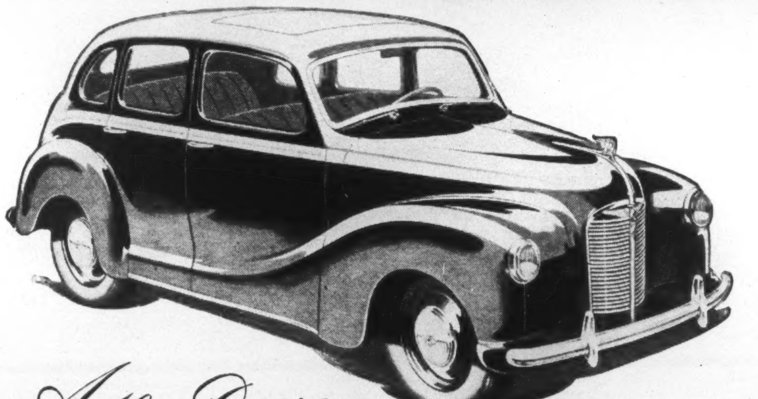
They were ordered to demolish the houses on a Sunday afternoon under threat of not being allowed to attend school—they were made to clamber on to the roofs, despite the tearful protests of the refugees who were to be made homeless again, and start the destruction by pulling off the tiles.

Germans in the East are now waiting for the order to demolish their churches.

SEVEN *Beautiful* MODELS

IN THE AUSTIN *Canadian Family*

INCLUDING THE NEW "ATLANTIC" A90 CONVERTIBLE AND THE NEW "HAMPSHIRE" A70



A40 Devon

In the lowest price field, the Devon 4-door sedan combines beauty and graceful styling with unheard-of economy, up to 35 miles per gallon of gas. An excellent family car for all Canadians.

A90 Atlantic Convertible

A sleek, ground-hugging beauty that's eager for the open road. Power and speed to spare, with low, sweeping lines of breathtaking symmetry. A car for the restless, adventurous spirit — one that you would be proud to own.

A70 Hampshire

Larger, more powerful than the Devon — a masterpiece of the motor makers' art, built exclusively for the Canadian trade. This superb car will fill a long-felt want in the Canadian automotive field.

HERE IS BRITAIN'S ANSWER to Canada's automotive problems — a model for every Canadian need! Yes, Austin offers to Canadians a complete range of new and exciting motor vehicles — built expressly for Canadians and to suit every purse and every taste. Austin's great Canadian family comprises seven beautiful models — all made right — priced right. Whatever your motoring requirement — Austin has provided for it with a unit designed and engineered to give years of economical, dependable, *unbeatable* performance. Learn what Austin means by "a model for every Canadian need." In addition to the three models shown, Austin offers the magnificent "A125" Sheerline — the last word in motoring comfort and dependability; the "A40" Countryman Station Wagon — ideal for business, pleasure or travel, and at real savings; the "A40" ½ Ton Panel Delivery — a thrifty, rugged and thoroughly dependable delivery van; and the "A40" ½ Ton Pick-up — a versatile, economical, hard working truck for tradesmen and small businessmen. Larger trucks by Austin are also available in Canada. There's an Austin to meet *your* particular requirements. See the entire Austin Canadian Family now at your dealer's.

IMPORTANT

All Austin models on sale in Canada are equipped with conventional left-hand drive. Radios are optional. Austin service and replacement parts are available throughout Canada and United States.

THE AUSTIN MOTOR COMPANY (CANADA) LIMITED . . . . 1393 YONGE ST., TORONTO, ONT.

FILM PARADE

"Good-Bye Mr. Chips" Is Given A Social-Revolutionary Angle

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE de-classification process now taking place in England is the subject of the current "Guinea Pig," a British film describing a democratic experiment in a famous English public school.

"Guinea Pig" is "Good-bye Mr. Chips" with a social-revolutionary angle. Its young hero (Richard Attenborough), the son of a Pimlico tobacconist (Bernard Miles) is selected to attend ancient and exclusive Saintbury, whose student-body has traditionally been drawn from England's more feudal society. He is in fact the initial human subject selected for an experiment based on the Fleming Report on Public Schools, and his involuntary reflexes are studied with curiosity, sympathy and a tendency, possibly unscientific, to angle the survey in the interests of the experiment and the guinea-pig.

"Guinea Pig" in fact, turns out to be a sort of pictorial argument in favor of the Fleming Report. It also has a lesson to teach, and as a result plot and characters suggest the setting-up of standard apparatus for class-room demonstration. The hero, or central piece, is a sturdy proletarian who wears badly fitting clothes, breaks all the rules of deportment and mutters "Don't mind if I do" before cramming his mouth with scones at tea-time. Opposing him is the House Master (Cecil Trouncer) a fierce traditionalist who splutters and throws off sparks whenever he comes into contact with the alien element. The catalytic agent is the house-tutor (Robert Flemyng) who finally succeeds in bringing the two elements together and turning the whole experiment into a whopping success.

Since the leading characters here are all resolutely selected as types a good deal of sentimentality creeps into the treatment of "Guinea Pig." But though rather conventional as cinema the film is highly interesting as sociology. In British fashion it handles the spirit of tradition and the necessity for change with equal respect and never abates its affection for the one in its willingness to yield to the other. Conceivably the spirit of amiable compromise toward social revolution is exaggerated here but the general theme is an enormously interesting one and the picture is worth seeing.

"TULSA" describes the founding of the great Tulsa oil-empire, an event which took place, according to the picture, largely at the whim of Susan Hayward. She is a fiery-spirited ranch girl who gets into the oil-game early and largely to pay off a family grudge. Before long, however, her concession brings in a gusher and after that it doesn't take much to persuade her that she is on her way to becoming the Oil Queen of America. So she buys a great big house furnished in the style of Versailles and sets up in the drawing-room, along with the crystal chandeliers and the gold pianos, an immense glass wardrobe containing all her new clothes — a novelty that must have seemed striking even in Tulsa. She is a dressy type and turns up at such functions as local [illegible]es and gusher-openings in cocktail outfits or full evening dress. Her clothes are constantly being ruined but she doesn't mind because she can always get more and because no one on the screen can look as attractive all dirtied up as Susan Hayward.

Naturally everybody doesn't endorse these goings-on. The splendid young engineer who loves her (Robert Preston) is all for curbing Susan's empire and a local relative is heart-broken because the oil-drills are ruining his private pasture land. The latter gets so desperate at last that he sets fire to the whole development and there is the biggest screen blaze since Mother O'Leary's cow kicked over the lantern and almost burned Tyrone Power to a crisp. For a while it looked as though Susan Hayward was going to be burned to a crisp but she comes through in the end without any further damage than another of her attractive dirty faces. However the disaster brings her back to her senses, to the arms of her engineer, and to a recognition of the necessity for conserving the grazing lands against the encroachments of oil development.

It all goes to show that money isn't everything, even when you have to spend a couple of million dollars to prove it.

"FLAXY Martin" opens with a murder and closes with another. In between, a girl is shot and dropped in the river, two people are kidnapped, a gunman is shot over his evening beer and another is rolled—off a roof. These proceedings keep things moving fairly rapidly but not so rapidly that you haven't time to wonder (a) what the lawyer-hero (Zachary Scott) expected to gain by confessing to a murder he didn't commit; (b) why a gunman, instead of dumping his victims in the river, wasted time keeping them covered while another gunman dug a large double grave for them; (c) how the heroine (Dorothy Malone) an ex-dish-washer turned small-town librarian, managed to maintain a comfortable home and a big postwar car all by herself. Apparently the writer was so busy boring holes in his characters that he didn't get round to plugging the ones in his plot.

basic structure for a Summer fashion plan . . . .your Tootal linen suit, wearable, washable and crease resistant. From the St. Regis Room collection of sun-loving linens.

Fashion Floor, The Third.

Simpson's

Toronto

THEATRE

Love and Rackets

By JOHN PAUL

FOR three years playwright Garson Kanin made Broadway audiences laugh at a Washington vignette and reflect on government contract shenanigans in his "Born Yesterday".

At the Royal Alexandra in Toronto the audiences found the swift-paced comedy just as funny as ever—thanks to the zippy dialogue and sizzling delivery but mostly to one-time film star Jean Parker's characterization. She played an ex-chorus dancer, now mistress to a big-time junk steel operator. On the other hand, Mr. Kanin's jabs at wartime lobbying tactics, and his one-syllable comments about the basic philosophies of democracy, seemed a bit wilted since they were first spoken.

For all that, the comedy situation of a Washington hotel suite brought a chain reaction of laughs from the Toronto audience. Lew Eckles played with convincing toughness, blasphemy and illiteracy the junk man, in the U.S. capital to line up legislation for his business. His pop-eyed, pretty, pouty, peanut-brained companion is a social flop. So he hires a young, personable, liberal writer (played by Scott McKay) to smooth her out in the social graces. He loses his girl and a business deal when she learns to think about democracy and life in general—and about his racket and love in particular.

Last week Edward Everett Horton operated the hilarity department at the Royal Alex. with Noel Coward's "Present Laughter".

BAGATELLE

The Jinx and Mr. Perry

By THADDEUS KAY

MR. PERRY—who should have known, when he started, that he couldn't win—watched with some perturbation as his daughter Judy brought the stray black kitten into the house. He felt that there was going to be trouble. Black cats were bad luck.

He mildly expressed his thought. "Take that damn cat out of here," he said.

The trouble started almost at once. Mrs. Perry put down her morning paper.

"Don't swear at the children," she ordered sternly.

"I wasn't swearing at the children," Mr. Perry said. "I was swearing at the cat. Black cats bring bad luck."

"They bring good luck," Judy said, putting the kitten down on the desk. Her brother Donny nodded.

Mrs. Perry said, "That's what we were taught in *our* family," and resumed her reading.

The cat walked across the desk and upset an ink bottle.

"You see?" Mr. Perry demanded triumphantly. He should have known better.

THERE was little comment until Donny, in the course of cleaning up the mess, discovered a five dollar bill that had slipped down behind a drawer and been forgotten.

"There!" Mrs. Perry exclaimed happily. "In our family, we *knew*. All right, children, it's time for school."

The children went out with the kitten. In a moment there was a crash, followed by a scream. The Perrys ran outside. Donny lay on the ground, beside his bicycle.

"He was trying to dodge the pussy, and he fell," Judy explained.

Once Mr. Perry had assured himself that his son's injuries were not severe, he wore a rather happy smile. It was decided to keep Donny home from school, on general principles, and Judy was despatched thither with this information. Mr. Perry hummed.

Judy returned almost immediately. "They're letting them all out again," she reported. "Little Eddie Baxter turned up with scarlet fever."

Mrs. Perry, looking at Donny, who had at worst a scraped elbow from the tumble instead of exposure to scarlet fever, said, "It helps to come from a family that knows about things like this."

MR. PERRY bided his time. It came not much later, and this time the victim was Mrs. Perry. The playful kitten discovered her freshly-done laundry, hung on a line in the back yard. The whitest and most valuable pieces were distinctively decorated in a paw-mark motif.

Mr. Perry said, "Well?"

There was no answer. Mrs. Perry got the washing-machine started again.

Mr. Perry heard the wind coming up, but he was too busy to pay much attention until Judy came running in to announce excitedly that it was a veritable hurricane. Branches were being blown down.

Mrs. Perry heard, and remembered the few things still remaining on the line. She brought them in, torn to shreds. The important pieces, however were, in the washing machine, and safe.

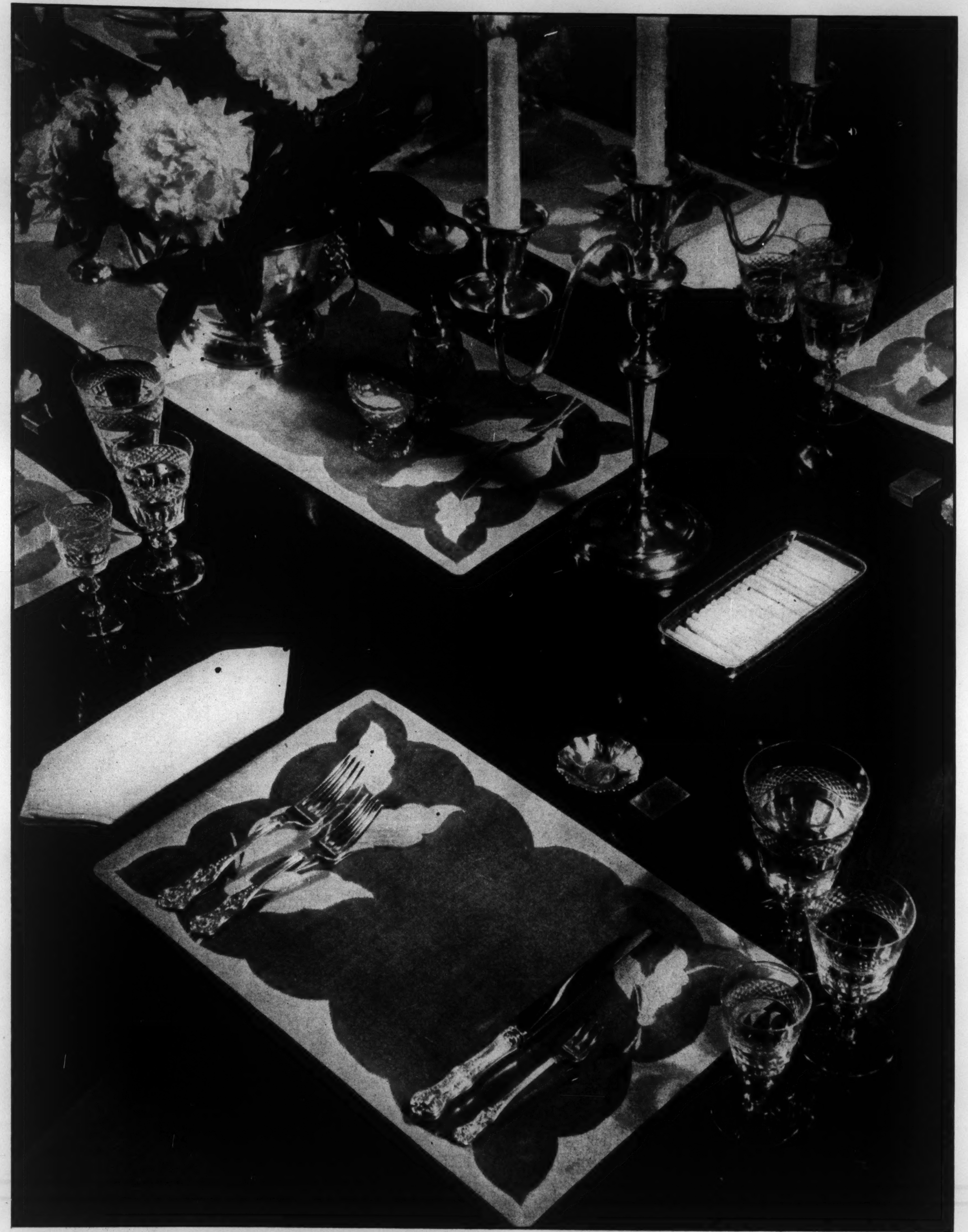
"It just goes to show you," she remarked contentedly, patting the kitten. She added, "My mother always used to say that."

Later in the day, the little visitor gnawed and effectively ruined for human consumption a large and expensive roast. To Mr. Perry's astonishment, Mrs. Perry appeared to admit defeat. She came in and sat dispiritedly beside him.

"Go ahead and gloat," she said.

"Gloat!" Mr. Perry shook his head vigorously. "Oh, no," he said. "Not me. That roast will probably turn out to have been poisoned."

WORLD OF WOMEN



—Princess Place Mats

Peonies and Candlelight . . . Their reflections meet those of silver and crystal in the table's polished surface, adding a note of early summer beauty to leisurely and elegant dining. Place mats are of plastic, ingeniously designed to resemble exceedingly sheer linen.

BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*

WEDGIE QUEEN

Shoemaker by Appointment to Coke Crowd

By JEAN LOVE GALLOWAY

WHENEVER your fourteen-year-old daughter comes tearing in to hold up the brand new pair of lazy-time wedgies which she is about to add to her ingenious collection of foot-wear, you must often wonder just *who* is the thinker-upper, *who* is the producer of all these weird and wonderful shoes for teen-age girls.

And when you know who *is* actually most responsible in Canada for these coke crowd foot creations, you will be surprised. For back of it all, sits the master mind — a Canadian woman.

Gwen Lashbrook of Preston, Ontario, shoe designer and manufacturer, makes it her business to dream up and turn out comfortable but crazy foot fashions to satisfy the shifting whims of the Hi crowd.

"The kids are really just a bunch of copy cats, you know," Gwen chips in. "They all want to wear whatever the current vogue happens to be. As soon as we get one good style accepted by the leaders, that style keeps everybody happy for a time.

"We had a grand run for a while on a 'change loafer' for instance," the Preston designer explains. "This shoe was designed with a tiny change purse on the instep to hold money and car tickets. We had a 'penny loafer' too, which boasted a slot in the instep to hold a coin for decoration.

"Teen-agers are always on the prowl for something different, but not exclusive. If they like a particular novelty shoe, it becomes the rage.

"Often the crowd take a style and try to improve on it themselves, which gives us a lead," Gwen pointed out. "One time I remember meeting a girl on King Street here wearing one of our own brands. She had a red shoe on one foot and an identical green one on the other. I stopped to kid her about making a mistake in dressing. But the girl assured me she and her chum wore the same size shoes and they thought it would be 'killing' to wear a different color on each foot. This was a clue for us. We began manufacturing a style that used two contrasting colors in the pair. So that's how it goes," smiles this shoe woman.

As vice-president and secretary-treasurer of The Lashbrook Shoe Company, which pioneered in casual shoes for teen-agers and now specializes in this field, Gwen Lashbrook combines the responsibilities of a business executive with the talent of a designer. She is highly regarded by the big toes in the shoe industry in both the United States and Canada. She works side by side with her president and big brother, Russell Lashbrook, in one of the best known shoe manufacturing concerns in the country.

—Informal Photography
Gwen Lashbrook

Forty Pairs

A footwear queen herself, this modest but witty woman has 40 pairs of shoes to dust off in her personal wardrobe. And you can bet that Gwen Lashbrook is a fine catch for all the local rummage sales going. Club women in Preston will tell you Gwen is generous. She loves good shoes, snappy shoes, bright new shoes. They are her life.

The fact that teen-agers have their tastes catered to, is a modern phenomenon. Changing modes of life bring with them new demands. The past ten years have seen a group-consciousness come to teen-agers. This group has emerged as one of the most potent in the consumer field.

Today's thirteen-year-old youngster has her own ideas about life. She makes her own decisions. And what's more important, she has a dollar or two in her purse ready to back up her fanciful tastes with action—*buying*.

Gwen Lashbrook is the woman who takes the best of the jam session, the laziness of the after-ski mood and translates them into foot fashions that "take" with the young set. She calls her shoes "Teen Towners."

Hep styles for spring and summer are strap effects, saddle oxfords and open heels, according to this teen-age expert. Shoes made of colored suede leather are catching on.

While 60 shoe factory employees are happy to leap at her beck and call, you'll often find Gwen Lashbrook in her office plunged up to her earrings in stacks of magazines.

Trial Runs

Not only does Gwen read what the Hi crowd read and keep on the toes of young shoe fashions everywhere, but she tries out new styles on the young fry of Preston. She asks for their comments, gets them to suggest improvements in design and comfort.

Dianne Lashbrook, a seventeen-year-old niece, comes in for plenty of shoe modelling up Preston way. Dianne's friends too, like nothing better than to hotfoot it down to Auntie's factory where samples can often be had for the wearing. It's a young woman's world, when it comes to footprints in Preston.

Described as "a man's business woman", Miss Vice-President is as non-nonplussed in interviewing a leather salesman as she is chinning with Dianne's chums over a coke. She knows quality leather when she sees it. With a flick of the wrist, she can bend back a shoe, slit it, and tell you everything about it from the toughness of the leather fibre, to the degree angle of the arch support.

The business correspondence of this shoe designer-executive is renowned among the leather trade. Gwen writes a letter as she would a wire, except that she gives herself four more words leeway than the customary 10-word telegram. "There are few business deals that can't be laced up in 14 written words," she says.

Gwen and Russ Lashbrook were born in a shoe. Their grandfather was a custom shoemaker who came from Cornwall, England, to London, Ontario and entered the shoe business. Their father, the late Fred Lashbrook, started the present firm 27 years ago.

When Fred Lashbrook wanted to set up his own business back in 1922, he founded The Lashbrook Shoe Company in a small repair shop in Galt. There were five on the payroll. Today's President Russell Lashbrook was one of the five. At that time, the firm made nothing but children's footwear.

In the early 30's Lashbrook's sprouted into production of shoes for growing girls. The business was moved to larger quarters in Preston in 1934. Gwen was then made secretary-treasurer. She had started to work for the family firm in 1927, entering it as an office girl from business college. Production is now completely devoted to teen-ager shoes and women's walking types.

There are lots of seats for women in the shoe industry today, according to Gwen. She points out that the industry in Canada employs about 20,000 people of which more than 40 per cent are women.

"Many women have an eye for business, practical common sense, a flair for fashion. The production of footwear needs these three abilities. Show me a woman who doesn't like smart, comfortable, stylish shoes. Show me a girl who doesn't want to walk with the crowd. You can't," insists Canada's topflight creator and maker of shoes for young women.

This Safe, Sure MODERN way to
MOTH PROOF
Does away with all Odor, Wrapping and Storing

• You can be absolutely SURE moths will *never* eat your coats, suits, rugs and upholstered furniture if you spray them with LARVEX — the safe, sure *modern* way to moth proof. Lasts a whole year.

So easy — just spray LARVEX on garment and hang in its usual place. No odor. No bothersome wrapping or packing away. Dry cleaning does not remove LARVEX protection. Washing does *but dry cleaning does not!* Tests show moth worms actually commit suicide by starvation rather than eat anything treated with LARVEX. Only 83¢ for 16 ozs., $1.29 for 32 ozs.

LARVEX
Largest Selling Mothproofer

BRAIN-TEASER

To Satisfy All Appetites

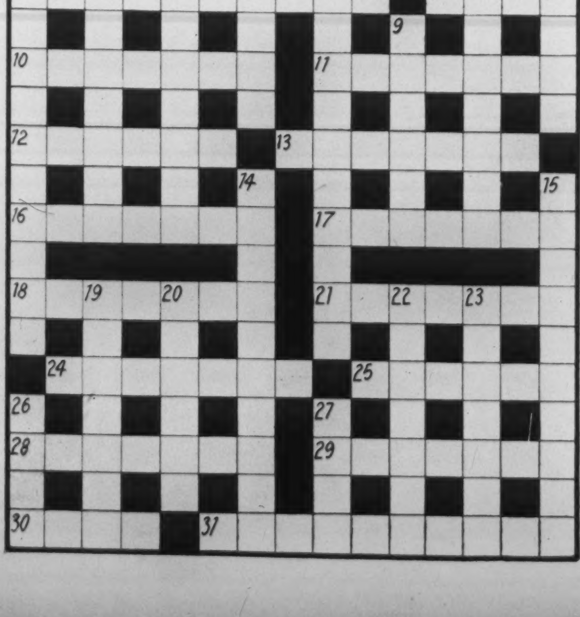
By LOUIS and DOROTHY CRERAR

ACROSS

1. Part of a cucumber some find unwieldy. (10)
6. God of noise? (4)
10. An ant goes about a mile to contract this. (7)
11. Toured in the fall? (7)
12. Entertainments, with food at the close. (6)
13. That's why it's sung at weddings. (7)
16. To track back. (7)
17. "Now cracks a noble heart", he said of Hamlet. (7)
18. It's unusual to have a thousand and ten over at a rummage sale. (7)
21. Services. (7)
24. Tours around with the Royal Mail at distant points. (7)
25. A pouter becomes the company he plays with. (6)
28. A song about men of the old country. (7)
29. Encrusted flesh. (4, 3)
30. The film of Chopin was one to remember. (4)
31. Cast-off spouses? (10)

DOWN

1. Loquacious container? (10)
2. "He was the . . . . manner'd man That ever scuttled ship or cut a throat". (Byron) (7)
3. Mourning became her. (7)
4. Eats to satisfy? (4)
5. Following mother a poet achieves what no man has yet achieved. (10)
7. It's dope (anagram). (7)
8. A knotty bit of an ode. (4)
9. Is it sung between heaven and earth? (3-3)
14. To rival mother's art is a rare stunt here. (10)
15. A French King heads a boisterous company. (10)
19. He makes an opening for you. (7)
20. Practice indulged in in a 14. (6)
22. Glass elevator in taverns. (7)
23. The pet gets less than a crumb of the teacake. (7)
26. Fat people don't have them to sit on. (4)
27. Take up a fruit and give it to Ludwig. (4)



Solution for Last Week's Puzzle

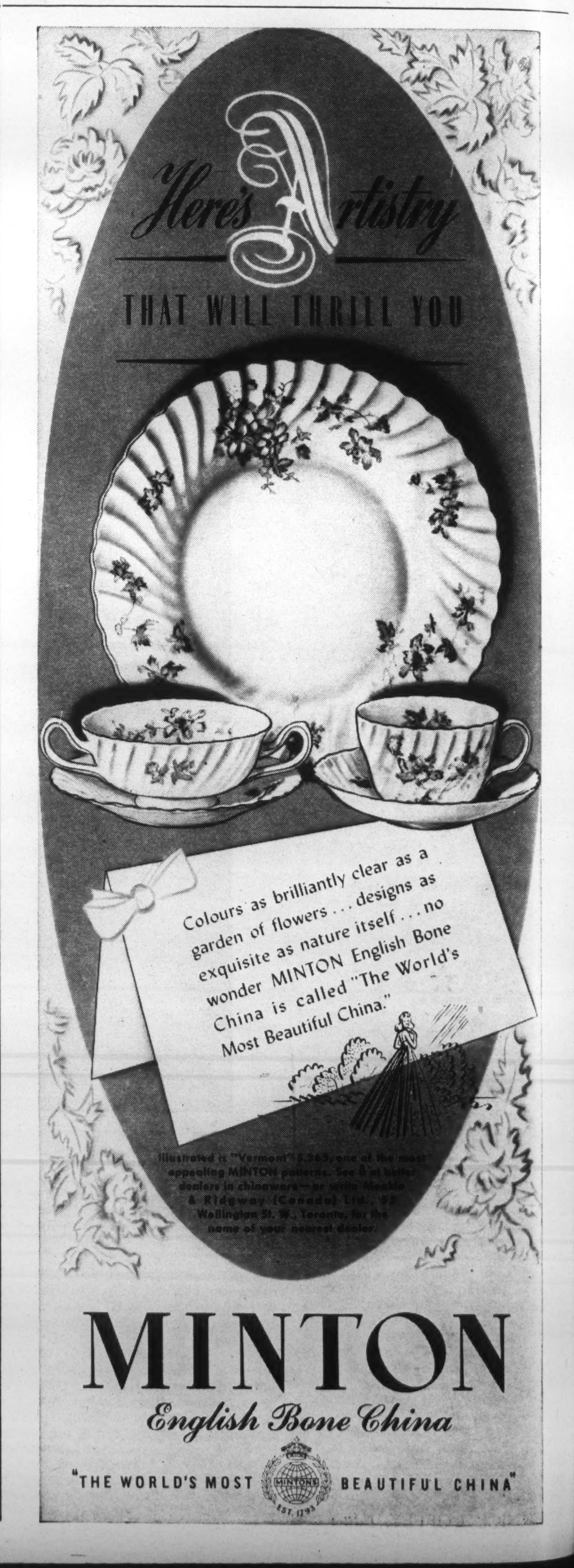
ACROSS

1. Mother tongue
8. Cree
9. Tunic
10. Shoe
11. Whistler
12. Shaped
13. Oddness
15. Births
16. Lipton
18. Systems
22. Czechs
23. Red Cross
25. Fiji
26. See 28
27. Unit
28, 26. Little Orphan Annie

DOWN

1. Marched
2. Treason
3. Extol
4. Tenors
5. Necessity
6. Upstart
7. Posers
14. Slow start
16. Lizzie
17. Puccini
19. Through
20. Mission
21. Trance
24. Drear

(54)



WARP AND WOOF

Newfoundland's Looms

By ADELAIDE LEITCH

A STURDY supply boat moves around the harbor mouth and out of sight of the little knot of Newfoundlanders still standing on the dock. A fading plume of smoke hangs for a moment in the air, rises, and finally disappears.

For many an outport, it means isolation until the boat's return in an indefinite ten or twelve days, but it is no longer an idle period for the women of Newfoundland. They are improving their communities, their homes, and by their own efforts. They are doing it with determination, with enthusiasm—and with a loom.

A decade and a half ago, a loom had all the familiarity of a Chinese puzzle with three pieces missing. Today, along with the bright strands of warp and woof, they are weaving for themselves a better way of living, a new and keener interest in life, more money for their household accounts, and the well-developed beginning of a home industry for Newfoundland that might some day rival the established and world-famous handicrafts of Quebec.

Exquisitely-made drapes hang at the windows of some of the best homes in St. John's. Table runners and place mats made in a rocky outport are spread on mahogany tables before the Wedgwood is brought out. Soft, knitted Newfoundland sweaters go along with college students on their way to classes in Canada, and one young Newfoundland bride had her whole livingroom done in Newfoundland hand-made fabrics to harmonize with her own titian hair.

The Jubilee Guilds of Newfoundland and Labrador—"an adventure in community service and a school of citizenship"—came into being in the jubilee month of King George V, May, 1933. With headquarters in the capital city of St. John's, the organization planned to help the outports to help themselves and to improve the standards of living in communities virtually isolated with the fall of the first flakes of snow. It was not until 1935, however, that the Jubilee Guilds took their first active step.

Poor fishing had brought widespread suffering to families that relied for their living on the cod in their nets. Volunteer workers, led by Lady Anderson, wife of the governor at that time, organized the women of St. John's to contribute food and clothing to their less fortunate sisters in the coastal hamlets, and the sturdy supply boats went out with their holds full.

Out of this generous gesture of the women of St. John's, came the permanent organization of the Guilds, which quickly mushroomed to a membership of over a hundred outports. The Newfoundland government, itself coping with the problem of the isolated outport, gave both moral and financial support, and helped establish a handicraft school in St. John's.

Field workers were recruited and sent out to teach the outport women, cut off from the rest of the island for so long, how to improve their own standards. They introduced the loom, which was to spring to such popularity, gave classes not only in weaving but knitting, sewing and needlework; they brought new ideas in child care, home nursing, preserving of the abundant wild fruit, and in community improvement.

One guild, in the outport of Springdale, put its venture on a commercial venture at the start—by charging one cent per member per meeting, to pay for the cup of tea that rounded off the sessions. A hand-made loom was put together by the settlement's menfolks with more enthusiasm than skill, and when a loom from St. John's was finally acquired, it was given a place of honor in the town hall—with the women making advance reservations to use it.

That was still not enough. The women wanted looms of their own in their own kitchens, where they could weave an inch or two while waiting for the kettle to boil or the wood stove to become hot. They made that plan come true too, purchasing looms at cost from headquarters. Hand-made drapes blossomed at bare windows. Rugs appeared on the floors, and many an island trousseau today has an exquisite, hand-woven bedspread that the owner would not sell for love nor money.

Family Affair

Fired with enthusiasm for their new projects and encouraged by the unexpectedly strong approval of their men, some of the women undertook to weave even their husband's long winter underwear. But there the men rose in revolt. It scratched, they complained indignantly — and went back to their "woolies."

Some outport women now rear their own sheep, and spin the wool needed for their looms. Some are sent as "students" to the school in St. John's to learn latest methods and return to teach others. An annual competitive exhibition is held each year, and St. John's arranges for the sale of finished products.

Even the men take an interest in weaving on long, winter nights when there is no fishing to do and no tiny fields to tend. Teen-age boys think nothing of "giving Mom a hand at the loom," and weaving frequently develops into a family project. One Jubilee Guild member still has the first product of her loom—a scarf created by herself, her fisherman husband, her half-grown son and her young daughter. She keeps it, she says, for its morale-building value. Every time she feels blue, she takes it out, looks at it—with its strange angles, curves, dips, missed directions and gatherings—and laughs until she cries.

Instrumental in the growth of the guilds was a Quebecer, the late Monsieur O. A. Beriau, who advised and taught guild instructors. While the Newfoundland groups employ many of the basic ideas that have made Quebec homespuns famous, they are also developing distinctive characteristics of their own. Many of the designs are worked out in St. John's by talented students, with perhaps the antlered head of an elk, a Newfoundland dog, or an outline map of the island as the theme. Some of the women have worked with the Grenfell Mission—and that influence appears in dog team and northern lights motifs.

Hand-Made

The Jubilee Guilds are governed by a board of trustees and an executive committee serving voluntarily, an organizing secretary, office staff and field workers. Finances come from government grants, public subscription and contributions from individual guilds. The organization of a new guild comes only at the request of the outport women themselves. A field worker then goes to the community to spend two or three weeks organizing, teaching, helping and arranging for materials. Pamphlets on various subjects are available free, and books, looms, carding machines, spinning wheels and other articles at cost.

Newfoundland homecrafts also came to market through N.O.N.I.A.—The Newfoundland Nursing and Industrial Association—which began as a nursing service for the outports but also encourages home weavers. N.O.N.I.A. maintains a shop in the Newfoundland Hotel, St. John's, and seldom does a visitor go home without some item from a dress length to a handmade dickie for a New York tailored suit.

Money earned by the outport women goes toward improvement of their homes and communities—or sometimes for a new hat.

In summer, weaving cannot progress as quickly as in winter, for the nets demand attention, as well as the tiny rock-bounded gardens, the live stock and the business of preserving fruit. But the last plume of smoke of the last supply boat of the season does not bring the same loneliness as once it did.

GIRLS SCHOOL SWITZERLAND
La Châtelaine
Saint-Blaise Neuchâtel
Languages, Art, Music, Dom. Econ., Prep. College Entr. University Lectures.
Summer courses—June to September
Winter Term: Sept. 15
ALL SPORTS.

ORIENTAL RUGS
LARGE STOCK OF PERSIAN, BROADLOOM & DOMESTIC RUGS
RUGS, BOUGHT, SOLD — TAKEN IN TRADE
Cleaning, Repairing & "BERLOU" Mothproofing
S. J. ALIMAN
RAndolph 3598
23 GRENVILLE TORONTO

JOAN RIGBY
COATS
DRESSES TWEEDS ACCESSORIES
SUITS
54 BLOOR STREET WEST TORONTO, CANADA
MIdway 4969

You'll like what you see in Gibson's cleaning...
Everyone notices your clothes so — it pays to have them fresh, clean-cut—like after a trip to Gibson's—colors clear, lines smooth. Call MElrose 3591.
Satisfaction or Your MONEY BACK
YOU CAN RELY ON Gibson's CLEANERS & DYERS
STER-A-TECT Mothproofing at no extra cost

Now be sleek-legged in seconds the feminine way!
SWEET-SCENTED
Sleek
the one depilatory, fragrant and easy to use as face cream!
Feel how satin soft and baby-smooth your skin is after you've sleek-ed away unwanted hair with SLEEK! No more old fashioned masculine stubble-leaving methods for you, once you've tried this easy, sure, so-quick way. Sleek, 1.25.
For extra-satin finish, use Hand-O-Tonik, 1.25 and 2.25
Elizabeth Arden
At Smartest Shops in Every Town
9011

The Beloved "SPECTATOR" PUMP

This smart naturalizer shoe exactly as illustrated comes in Brown and White and Blue and White. Sizes 3 to 11, widths AAAAA to C. Add $1.00 extra for sizes 10½ and 11.
13.95
Write for our New Style Folder
Chambers
CHAMBERS & SONS 103 YONGE ST., TORONTO

Oriental Cream
GOURAUD
gives a flower-like complexion for this important occasion. Will not disappoint.
White, Flesh, Rachel, Sun-Tan. 3

RADIO

By Far The Best Yet

By JOHN L. WATSON

THE C. B. C. Opera Company gets better and better. "Orpheus and Eurydice" was a good, competent performance, "Boheme" and "Traviata" were even more rewarding and the latest offering, "Don Giovanni," was by far the best yet.

"Don Giovanni" is a tough nut to crack. It is one of the very best operas ever written by anyone and, as such, it must be taken very seriously. It requires the services of a first bass who is not only a capable singer but also a first-class actor and it contains no less than three major soprano roles. Even a passable production, therefore, would have done credit to this young and relatively inexperienced opera company but the performance we listened to on C.B.C. "Wednesday Night" was a great deal more than passable—it was thoroughly professional, it was technically sound and altogether musicianly; there were no "star performers" with their talents emphasized by second-rate supers; instead, there was a gratifying feeling of equilibrium, of intelligent devotion to the musical integrity of the opera as a whole. This approach to operatic performance is, happily, characteristic of the Toronto group (and thoroughly *un*characteristic of groups like the Metropolitan).

Edmund Hockridge, as Don Giovanni, sang and acted with assurance and authority; his performance was a clever one, which is important in this opera.

John Sturgess, as Leporello, was a good foil; he sang well, though I felt he might have been a good deal more sprightly and buffo.

James Shields worked nobly on what is certainly the most thankless role in the opera and Jan Rubes was immensely impressive in the solemn part of the *Commendatore* (in spite of an unnecessarily contrived off-mike effect).

The three ladies were admirable, though they were all rather light and there was not quite as much emphasis on differentiation of character as there might have been.

Incidentally, the English libretto is a lumpy and heavy-footed affair. Someone with a fine wit and a flair for the subtleties of translation should get to work on a new one.

There was no harm in having a shot at "Dracula" — but it didn't come off. The old chiller is so dead that even a stunningly good performance—such as it got on "Stage 49"—couldn't bring it to life. A bit of burlesquing might have made it immensely funny; as it was it just sounded desperately foolish.

It was a stirring production on all counts, but for sheer technical brilliance, the Oscar goes to the sound-effects man who outdid himself in producing the most blood-curdling conglomeration of moans and groans and howls and shrieks that ever graced a Gothic romance.

Among a number of fine performances some special mention should go to Mavor Moore who illustrated the ancient art of stealing a show with a bit-part.

THERE are many horror-dramas that "Stage 49" and its successors can cavort in if they wish. I, for one, hope they will delay no longer in reviving that classic of the stage which they have made a classic of radio: "Sweeney Todd, the Demon Barber of Fleet Street."

Another old charger specially groomed for radio was Schiller's classic drama of Freedom vs. Tyranny, "William Tell," in a new verse translation by Mavor Moore. This came off surprisingly well, all things considered, although it is only a creaky horse-opera with a message—for its own time and for ours, I suppose — that is almost as subtle as a smack in the face with a wet fish.

The play had a few wonderfully exciting moments (although the excitement was purely physical) but it took too long to get down to business and many of the earlier scenes were unconscionably slow. On the other hand, the sound effects were handled with such terrifying enthusiasm that it was frequently impossible to hear what the characters were saying for the roaring and raging of the elements.

Robert Christie made an adequately heroic (and hideously bumptious) Tell and I particularly liked the performance of Roger Newman as the unfortunate boy, Walter. The best performance of all was given by the adapter, as the Baron Attinghaus—a part which might have been modelled on that of John of Gaunt in "Richard II."

All in all, it was an interesting and entertaining production but certainly not one that will go down in Canadian radio history.

THERE was, I think, general satisfaction with the choice of Louise Roy for top honors in the "Singing Stars of Tomorrow" competition. Miss Roy has a tremendously big voice — and a decidedly beautiful one. Her tone is satisfying at all levels and in all parts of the register; and she is rapidly acquiring a sense of drama, and a feeling for good phrasing and interpretation. Her Strauss was disappointing but her operatic aria, "Ritorna Vincitor," was most impressive.

Lois Marshall, the runner-up, is a young singer of very great musical gifts. Her voice is not large but the quality is exquisite; a very slight tendency to breathiness in pianissimo passages and an occasional exaggerated vibrato are her principal weaknesses but they are trivial in contrast to her impeccable musicianship.

The men were less effective. Ernest Adams was as good as last year, but no better, and it is difficult to say very much about Morley Margolis because his big number was "Largo al Factotum," which is an amusing but not very musical patter-song calling for a great deal of skilful acting and virtually no singing at all. Mr. Margolis is certainly a clever and personable actor but, not having heard him before the finals, I'm not sure how well he can sing.

The general standard of performance was encouragingly high this year but the program would be a good deal more stimulating — from the listeners' point of view, at least — if the producers could see fit to outlaw a list of about twenty popular operatic arias which crop up over and over again with maddening regularity.

Complete Production
SERVICE on your
ADVERTISING
AND PUBLICATION
PRINTING
SATURDAY NIGHT PRESS SNP
Telephone ADelaide 7361

Don't Let
Unwanted Hair
Mar Your Beauty
Banish this blemish once and for all! Have every unsightly hair removed permanently . . . leaving your skin smooth and soft . . . revealing your natural charm . . . restoring the glamour that's rightfully yours!
Removed Permanently, Safely, Quickly
the Modern BRANTRONIC Way
Let a specialist quickly remove superfluous hair this diathermy way . . . so gentle you hardly know when the amazing "short wave" does its work. Do away with shaving, tweezing, bleaching, using a depilatory or other temporary or dangerous methods. Endorsed by physicians, the Brantronic way is equally effective on face, arms, legs or body. The cost is moderate. Results guaranteed.

No Case Too
Far Advanced
Come in for
FREE PRIVATE
CONSULTATION
W. T. PEMBER
129 Yonge St. - EL. 2388-9
We are Agents for this Company.
Machines for Sale.

I am the DAVEY TREE MAN
Take a good look at me. It isn't often you see a Davey Man on the ground. We spend most of our working days up in trees doing the many things that have to be done to keep 'em in good health. I'm in a unique business and I wouldn't trade it for any job I know.
It gives me a lot of satisfaction to bring sick trees back to health and beauty. And I have a feeling of pride and security, knowing I'm part of the largest and oldest tree saving company in the world.
We've been in this business for three generations. We are listed in the phone book under "tree service." Give me a call soon or write direct to my home office at Kent, Ohio. Don't wait till your valuable trees are in danger. Neglect is costly.
Here is a brief outline of the sort of jobs I'm called on to do all the time. They're all in a day's work for a Davey Man.
★ TREE FEEDING
Starvation causes the greatest damage to shade trees. It's surprising how quickly vitality returns to trees when I feed them Davey Tree Food.

★ CABLING AND BRACING
After cabling and bracing a tree, I often say to myself—"Now let the winds whistle through her branches. She can take it."

★ PRUNING
I have found that regular pruning—every year or two—does more than keep your trees well shaped—it's essential to their vigorous health.

★ TREE SURGERY
A small break in the bark of your tree, like a break in your skin, can be the start of an infection. Tree surgery now may prevent costly damage later.

★ TREE MOVING
I have the experience and equipment to guarantee the life of the trees I plant. Don't wait years for saplings to grow large enough for your enjoyment.

★ SPRAYING
My modern, high pressure spraying equipment can completely coat your trees with a specially prepared Davey Spray that kills foliage-destroying insects.

THREE GENERATIONS OF TREE SAVING SERVICE
JOHN DAVEY

Founder of Tree Surgery
1846—1923
DAVEY TREE EXPERT COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED
57 BLOOR STREET, WEST, TORONTO • KINGSDALE 4672
MARTIN L. DAVEY, Jr., PRESIDENT

Spode . . . poetry in clay
Who can resist the charm . . . the elegance . . . the everlasting loveliness of fine Spode? No momentary thrill . . . but a lifetime of proud possession is yours when you own such distinctive dinnerware.
Like the rustic charm of a lovely English garden . . . the fine quality of Spode dinnerware is timeless. And your appreciation of its beauty ripens with the passage of years.

Gainsborough
Maritime Rose
(Bone China)
Spode
DINNERWARE
A LIFETIME POSSESSION
Ask your Spode dealer
for your copy of
"How to Take Care of Spode".
WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS: Copeland & Duncan Limited 222 BAY STREET, TORONTO

CONCERNING FOOD

The Queen's Birthday

By MARJORIE THOMPSON FLINT

GOOD Queen Victoria's birthday provides the junior, and the majority of the senior, members of Canada's population with a holiday —a very fine custom complete with firecrackers and attendant noises. While this may not seem an adequate reason for special mention in a food column we feel that the point should be made that it *is* a holiday and should be so for the cook-in-charge. The obvious solution would be to eat all meals on May 24 at restaurants, hotels, inns or other places dispensing food. This of course raises the question as to whether there are adequate seating facilities for every single family in Canada to have one or two meals out on one particular day.

The next plan of attack for making the 24th a real holiday for the cook would be to cut the amount of meal getting down to an "irreducible minimum" and, if possible, put the children out to pasture with their grandparents who might be able to cope with them for one day. This would mean that you could get away with two meals for two people—which might cause shock and subsequent confusion in your meal planning and for this emergency we have some suggestions.

Brunch

Large Glass of Chilled Fruit Juice
(Canned Variety)
Ready-to-Eat Cereal with Milk
Pancakes with Sausages and Bacon
Maple Syrup and Butter
Plenty of Coffee

Before you make too many derogatory remarks about the pancake suggestion may we hasten to remind you that making pancakes for two is a fairly simple job and can be done before you sit down to the meal. Bake them as usual and keep warm in a preheated oven spread out on a hot platter—don't stack them because they only get steamy and soggy. For the pancakes we suggest a prepared mix or one made from the Master Tea Biscuit Mix (SATURDAY NIGHT, April 19).

Pancakes

1½ cups prepared mix
1 tbsp. sugar
1 egg beaten
¾ cup milk

Combine sugar with mix and add beaten egg and milk (combined). Beat together thoroughly—the mixture will appear lumpy because the fat has been cut into the mix. Bake on hot griddle slightly greased. This will make 10 medium sized cakes—just the right number for two on this occasion.

Dinner No. 1

Club or Tenderloin Steak
Parsley Butter
Potatoes Boiled in Jackets
Tossed Tomato, Cucumber
and Lettuce Salad
Garlic Dressing
Fresh Fruit, Cheese and Crackers

The serving of steak for just the two of you may create rather a guilty feeling especially when it's the favorite item with the rest of the household. However you can justify your indulgence by remembering that they're probably suffering no pain whatever in their May 24 pursuits.

Dinner No. 2

Veal Cutlets, White Wine
Asparagus Melted Butter
Buttered Small Noodles
or Creamed Potatoes
Fig Custard Pudding
or
Vanilla Ice Cream
with Strawberry Sauce

The veal cutlet takes a little more preparation than cooking the steak in menu No. 1 but not enough to keep you out in the kitchen longer than necessary. The dessert is very easy, especially if you made custard sauce the previous day for Junior's dinner.

Cutlets In White Wine

For two allow 2 cutlets or ¾-1 lb. veal cutlet depending upon your appetite. Dip meat into seasoned flour and brown in 2 tbsp. cooking oil or fat. Remove meat or push aside in pan and sauté ¼ lb. sliced mushrooms and 1 tbsp. minced onion for about 5 minutes over low heat (add butter if more fat is necessary). Rearrange meat and mushrooms in pan and pour over 1/3 cup white table wine and 1/3 cup water. Cover and let simmer for 25-30 minutes or until tender. Thicken gravy if desired and reseason to taste.

P.S. Don't throw out the remainder of the white table wine—serve it with the dinner.

Fig Custard Pudding

Crumble fig cookies (store bought variety) into two sherbet glasses until about ½ full. Moisten with port or sherry wine (about 1/3 cup for 2 servings). Pour over cooled custard sauce and chill thoroughly. Much better made in the a.m. and served in the p.m.

Custard Sauce

Maybe we are insulting our readers by including anything as basic as a recipe for custard sauce but it is one of the most used dessert sauces and it is very simple to make so that it doesn't resemble paperhanger's paste. Here it is—you can double, treble or quadruple the quantities if necessary.

2 tbsp. sugar
1 tbsp. flour
1/8 tsp. salt
1 egg
1 cup milk
½ tsp. vanilla or almond extract

Combine sugar, flour and salt in top of double boiler. Add egg and beat well with wire whip or fork or beat before adding to flour etc., if you want to wash another dish. Add milk combining thoroughly and set over boiling water. Cook, stirring frequently until it begins to thicken and then stir constantly for 5 minutes. Remove and set pan in cold water stirring occasionally. Add flavoring and serve cold. Yield: 1 cup of sauce.

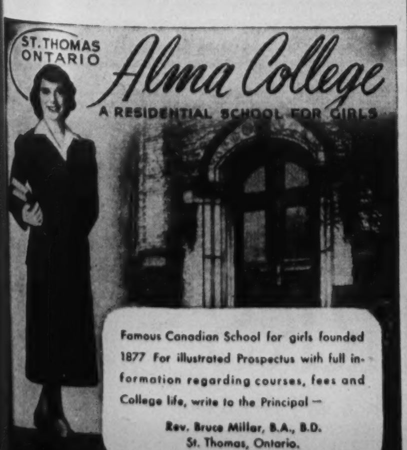
—By Alice Pencer

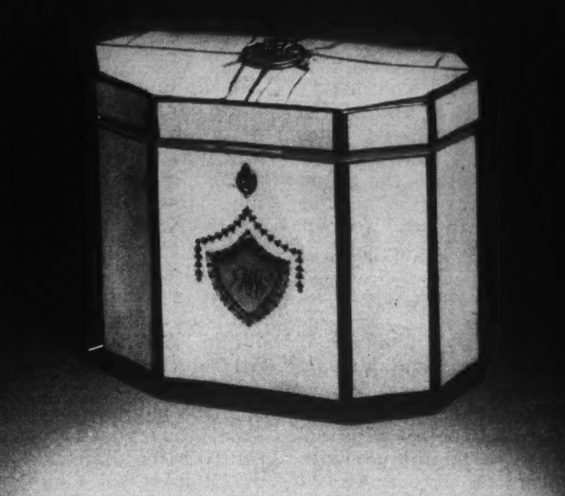
A lightweight lace-knit twin sweater set made of 100 per cent nylon staple yarn. The nylon does not require blocking when set is washed.

Heinz 57 Sauce
adds flavour to every dish it touches 57
C-108

Canada's Foremost Fashion Designer
DRESSES
by Lawrence Sperber
MONTREAL
HAVE A LONGER FASHION LIFE
Your favourite shop sells them

MOULTON COLLEGE
70-88 BLOOR STREET EAST
TORONTO
RESIDENTIAL AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
GRADE I TO XIII
Central Location
New Senior Residence
New Modern Equipment
MUSIC • ART • SPORTS
School Re-opens Sept. 14th
For illustrated brochure, write or telephone the Principal
MISS MARJORIE TROTTER, M.A.





● *Only the very wealthy could afford the exquisitely fashioned ivory tea-caddy illustrated above. Made in England during the first quarter of the nineteenth century, it is now beginning to show signs of its age. Photo by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.*

"SALADA" TEA

The Bishop Strachan School
TORONTO CANADA
A CHURCH OF ENGLAND
RESIDENTIAL AND
DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Kindergarten to Senior Matriculation. High Academic Record . . . Household Arts with certificate . . . Art . . . Music . . . Sports. Complete modern equipment: Science Laboratories . . . Swimming Pool . . . Gymnasium . . . Spacious Playing Fields.
Special cultural advantages for residential pupils: Museum, Art Gallery, Concerts, Theatres.

Founded 1867
Principal: Miss H. M. Millichamp, M.A. (Cantab), B.A. (Oxon).
For Prospectus write to Secretary-Bursar
Placing test for new pupils in Middle and Upper School June 11, 1949

JUNIPER MOUNTBATTEN
Our Own New Introduction
Compact Pyramidal Habit
Attractive Colour
Rapid Growth—Hardy

	Each
18-24 inches high	$5.75
24-30 inches high	6.75
36-42 inches high	8.25
42-48 inches high	9.00

THE SHERIDAN NURSERIES LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE: 4 St. Thomas St., Toronto 5, Ont.
NURSERIES: Sheridan and Clarkson, Ont.
SALE STATIONS: 1870 Yonge St. (at Chaplin Cres.) Toronto.
1186 Bay St. (at Bloor St.) Toronto.
Lakeshore Highway No. 2 at Clarkson, Ont.
5895 Cote des Neiges Rd., Montreal, P.Q.

GUEST ROOM

Speed the Parting Guest

By MAY RICHSTONE

NO New Yorker should ever marry a Canadian girl! This is the theme on which my husband holds forth at great length. The greater the influx of Canadian visitors, the greater the length of his diatribe. Sometimes, though, he doesn't say a word. That's when he is beyond the point of talking coherently.

"Why didn't you warn me?" he groans, regularly.

I'm all innocence. "Of what?" I ask. He just glares and stalks away.

Almost by instinct, our car knows its way through the underground passages of Grand Central Station. We have a bowing acquaintance with the traffic officers on duty there. At one time, my husband must have held a sympathy meeting with them; why else would they wave us into a spot where it warns, "No Parking" while we collect our guests, or dispatch them to their trains.

"Nice to see you," my husband booms, as we gather our guests to our bosoms. "How long are your staying?"

He means, "How soon are you leaving?" but he doesn't like my stepping hard on his toes.

If the reply is rather vague, he sets down suitcases and proceeds to gather statistics. "Are your return reservations made? If so, let me see them. If not, let's make them while we're here."

Honeyed Words

Our guests seem to enjoy this cavalier treatment. Perhaps it's a refreshing change from the honeyed phrases that fall so falsely on the ear. They consider my husband a very fine humorist. Nobody's feelings have ever been hurt, and no one has ever been goaded into curtailing his visit by so much as a day.

"What's the use of being nasty?" my husband mourns.

"Maybe you're losing your touch," I suggest demurely.

Bess, a girl friend of mine, also married a New York man. Between our husbands, there now exists a Damon and Pythias friendship. Their greatest bond is the periodic descent of Canadians.

"Isn't there some way we could outlaw the in-laws?" Bess's husband, Jule, wants to know.

My husband groans. "Did you ever suspect that this would happen?"

"Never!" Jule heaves a tremendous sigh. "There was a neat little number in Brooklyn I used to pursue. I should have let *her* catch me."

They use each other as a wailing wall, and have a wonderful time lamenting their fates.

We used to wonder, years ago when we first settled here, whether our friends and family loved us for ourselves alone, or because we live in New York. How young we were then, and how naive! We are older now, and under no illusions. New York is a wonderful place. Who are we to compete!

Take night clubs, for example. The food doesn't have to be good, because of the glamorous atmosphere, and the entertainment. The entertainment doesn't have to be first-rate, because a night club is a restaurant. So both are mediocre. And who could be gay in such a noisy, murky, smoke-filled, crowded room? As far as we're concerned, the tariff alone rules out the fun. But our guests are in the mood to splurge. At all costs, they must gather rosebuds and hangovers while they may. And they would be perfectly happy to finance our rosebuds too, except that my husband sees only the thorns. Years ago, he took a firm stand.

The Bright Lights

He refuses to be indebted to our guests for an evening's entertainment that is pure misery. Time was when he used to join the crowd, in a spirit of self-sacrifice, and sit there as jovial as a pall-bearer. He doesn't drink, smoke or dance. So he spent such evenings wishing he were home. But no more! Home he stays now, quite content to be reviled, so long as he doesn't have to get all dressed up and be a man about town.

To our guests, this poses a problem. How can they answer the call of the wild bright lights, and still convey to us the impression that we come first! If they go without us, we might feel slighted. If they stay home with us, they might miss wonderful things. As they see it, the only logical solution is that we must accompany them.

"Let's go to the Diamond Horseshoe," our guests look at us expectantly after dinner.

"I'd love to," I say with abandon. It's true enough. I have a split personality. My soul is a butterfly that loves to flit; I am also a grub, with domestic responsibilities. Who thinks about the morning after, on the night before? Facing the day with eyes that won't open is quite a task. Our guests are on vacation. They can sleep until noon and wake up with renewed energy. It makes quite a difference.

"Or shall we go to the Rainbow Room?" Our guests leaf through the pages of *Cue*, a magazine we subscribe to, just so we'll know what we're missing.

"What's the matter with staying right here?" My husband seems to be asking a reasonable question, but our guests are shocked. Who wants to spend a quiet evening in New York!

"You're really quite provincial," my sister-in-law accuses my husband. "You're the ones who lead a small town life, right here in the big city."

"We do, indeed," my husband agrees smugly.

My brother tries. "In the summer, you grow vegetables. The rest of the year, you are one!"

"Flattery will get you nowhere!" My husband doesn't even wince at the general laughter.

But there is always one place to which my husband goes very happily with our guests — back to Grand Central Station!

for that late Spring holiday . . .

GRAY ROCKS INN

IN THE MONT TREMBLANT SECTOR OF THE LAURENTIANS
NORTH OF MONTREAL

An ideal resort in an ideal location that has earned an enviable reputation through the years. Golf on our own unique 9-hole course . . . ride our Western ponies . . . FLY to any of five hunting and fishing camps on our preserve. Every conceivable facility for your recreation and relaxation. Reasonable rates.

TREAT THE WHOLE FAMILY TO A "GRAY ROCKS HOLIDAY"

For further details write, wire or phone:

GRAY ROCKS INN

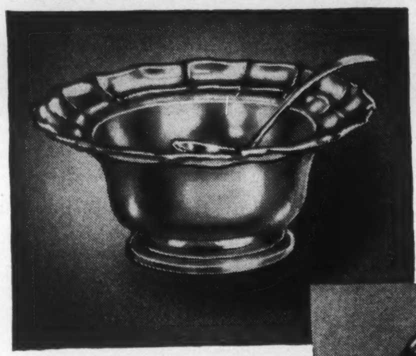
Wheeler Airlines Service from Montreal to Gray Rocks Airport

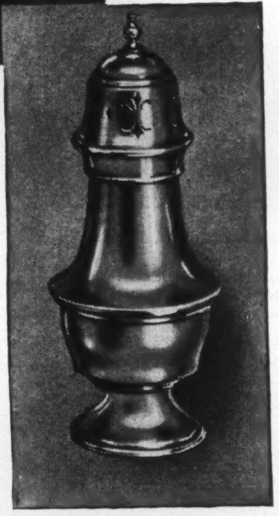
St. Jovite, P.Q. Tel: St. Jovite 17
F. H. "Tom" Wheeler, Managing Director

2 Hours from Montreal on Route 11. Bus, train service

Bridal Gifts

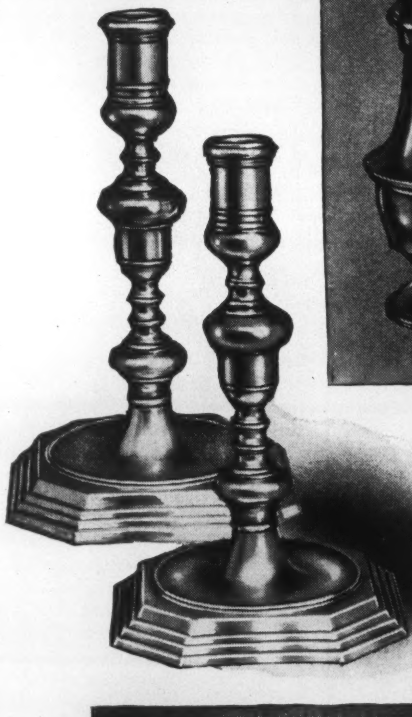
OF IMPERISHABLE BEAUTY
IN BIRKS STERLING





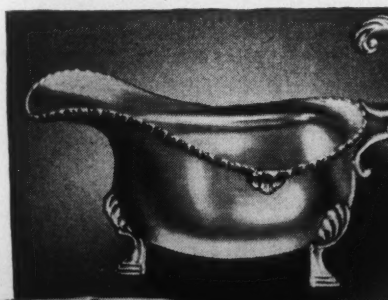
Sterling has always been the traditional Gift to the Bride . . . and never more so than today when designs are so attractive . . . with pride, we display the products of our own Craftshops, where unexcelled facilities exist for the making of sterling silverware.

Many of the pieces shown are authentic reproductions of historic English Silver.



Mayonnaise Bowl with Ladle	23.00
Sugar Dredger, height 7-inch	19.00
Candlesticks, height $8\frac{3}{4}$-inch, reproduced from an original Hall-Marked 1697; pair	105.00
Gravy Boat, reproduced from an original Hall-Marked 1755	50.00
Comport, diameter 10-inch	48.50
Hand-hammered Coffee Set, from an original by Ebon Coker, 1757; three-pieces . .	273.00
Tray, length 20-inch, exclusive of handles	245.00

(No Retail Purchase Tax)



BIRKS
SILVERSMITHS
YONGE AT TEMPERANCE, TORONTO

THE OTHER PAGE

Sharkey and Pete

By FLORIS McLAREN

ALTHOUGH they looked like movie sourdoughs in khaki shirts and trousers and bright red hats, they were not products of Alaska, certainly not old-timers. They had come with one of the construction companies during the war, and when the pipeline was finished they had stayed on, working for the town on street repair and other municipal jobs.

I met them at a forest fire. It was a leisurely social sort of a fire that threw a sudden column of smoke upward from the hill across the river, on the first Sunday of my visit, the first warm Sunday in June.

People in twos and groups watched it and discussed it. They agreed that someone should go over to have a look at it, but on one hurried to go. The old hotel-keeper was angry and anxious. "Trouble is, nobody here now knows what a fire can do," he said. "I saw that whole mountain burn thirty-five years ago from a fire that started just like that. Once a fire gets in the moss it burns all summer." Bent and crippled, he tried to infuse his will and energy into the others.

The tower of smoke grew thicker There were sudden billowing explosions of black smoke with murky red flame at its heart. The word went around that the fire had reached oil stores left by the army. Then two men who had gone across the river to have a look came back to say there were no oil stores but the fire was getting a good start in resinous pine and working up the ridge.

At last the siren on the fire hall began to wail. That was a signal the citizens were conditioned to obey without question. Within minutes most of the town's able-bodied men had changed to old clothes and grabbed axes and shovels and were on their way to the hill.

Through the hot afternoon the smoke increased and diminished by turns. Watching from town, we could see jackpines go up like torches, but the flames had not reached the ridge. Toward evening groups of men began to come back, saying it was pretty well under control. Women started out with sandwiches and coffee for the fire-fighters still there. Finally my sister and I decided to go across the river and see the fire ourselves.

Beyond the bridge the narrow foot trail zigzagged steeply upward. At the ridge where it turned toward the top of the mountain we left it and went toward the smoke. At first we walked through open spaces among the alder thickets, ankle deep in web-like ferns and delicate pink saxifrage. Further on we were in the jackpines. At last we came by a dim half-trail to a sharp pitch of weathering granite where the smell of smoke was strong and close, and beyond it we could hear voices. We scrambled up the rock face to the top of the cliff and were at the fire.

It was strange because it was so unexciting. No advancing wall of flame, no crashing in the tree tops. Below us in the ravine scattered spots of fires burned in a disorderly pattern. On the rock where we stood, the group of fire-fighters rested and watched.

We knew most of them. They offered us cigarettes and we sat on the rocks cushioned with the thick white moss that is like dry white coral. Occasionally a burning branch or ember fell near us and someone would rise disinterestedly with his shovel to put it out. A small dry tree below us, well beyond the flames, suddenly began to burn at the top. Two men with axes cut it and pitched it clear down the slope into the fire below. They did it slowly with no comment and no one spoke to them. It was like a dream scene, the dusk and the fireglow and the dry strange country of white moss and rocks and the dim figures resting among the trees.

THE two men came back and sat down on the boulder beside us and I had my first look at Sharkey and Pete.

They wore beards. So did most of the other men, for the town was preparing for a Gold Rush Day celebration. But where the others seemed to have been stuck on for the occasion, these looked natural.

Pete was short and stocky and his hair was grizzled but his beard was very black. He said he wished we had brought some beer, and that his grandfather if he had been here would only have wanted vodka. "My grandfather he drank lots of vodka," he said with a strong accent, and chuckled warmly.

Sharkey was younger, taller, and his beard was red. He began to tell us about telephoning his daughter the night before. It sounded ordinary until he explained that his daughter was in California and he had called her on the army telephone line which was not yet in general use by civilians. He was very pleased with himself and went on to tell us about other telephone calls he had made. His best one, he said, was when he telephoned the White House and talked to F.D.R. from a night club in Seattle.

"You probably don't believe that," he assured us, "but it's true. There was a crowd of us and I got pretty high and said I'd like to phone him and the others said go ahead. I had quite a time getting through to him, but when I did he talked as friendly as anything. He was swell. It cost me eight-fifty, but it was worth it." He made the improbable story plausible.

The fires were burning down and the sparks had stopped falling. The men decided they could go home if someone stayed through the night. Sharkey and Pete were left with jugs of coffee and the promise of ten dollars extra pay, and the rest of the party went back to town.

The relief crew arriving early next morning found the unwatched fire smoking lazily, and Sharkey and Pete sleeping comfortably rolled in their coats in the lee of a rock with an empty Southern Comfort bottle beside them.

Nobody knew where they had got the bottle. They were very good at getting things. We heard a story about that a week or two later.

A group of townspeople arranged a midnight picnic to celebrate midsummer night, the shortest night of the year. A wooden dance floor was built in the woods a few miles from town where a rocky road ended on a point overlooking the bay. There were bonfires and music from a portable radio and much refreshment and the evening grew quite rugged.

Pete and Sharkey had arrived in Pedro. Pedro was a twenty-year-old flivver that had been rebuilt several times and finally become a truck. When they acquired it, it was without a windshield, so they had fastened an ordinary storm window upright on the front.

Late in the evening some of the dancers complained of the inadequate music of the radio and regretted that there was no piano. Sharkey and Pete jumped into Pedro and rattled off to town, and returned some time later with an upright piano loaded in the back of the truck.

The music was satisfactory. The picnic lasted till morning. No one in town could explain where they had found the piano and no one complained of having lost one. No one bothered to have it hauled away either, so it continued to stand tilted and rain-blistered on the wooden platform in the woods.

My final glimpse of Pete and Sharkey was on the last evening of my stay, at the dance which climaxed the Gold Rush Days celebration. Pete, still wearing his red hat, was leaning against the wall near the door smiling vaguely and happily at everyone. If he had not found his grandfather's favorite vodka he had done very well on what was handy. Sharkey, in his usual khaki shirt and trousers, was dancing. His partner was a slim tourist in a green dressmaker suit. Her hair was pale gold and up-swept, and her lipstick matched her nailpolish. They danced one dance after another together.

When the home waltz ended we came out to the street, to the June midnight that was dusk instead of darkness. Sharkey and his dancing partner wandered off along the sidewalk arm in arm. Pete stood by the door watching. He looked confused and lonely. Finally he climbed carefully into Pedro, backed and turned with a great roaring of the engine and started down the street after them. He caught up with them at the door of the nearest cocktail bar and they all went in together.

—Courtesy Garfield Galleries

MADONNA By James Francis. Trinity College, of University of Toronto, recently purchased this fine Canadian painting for its art collection. James Francis, Toronto artist, is well known for the fine rendering of his glowing old-masterish canvases.

A master in the English tradition, Paul Storr executed the majority of commissions given to the royal silversmiths of his day. His work ranged from magnificent presentation pieces to the King's domestic plate. Simple and elaborate pieces alike should be cleaned with "Goddard's," whose polishes have enhanced and protected the beauty of fine silver for more than a hundred years.

Goddard's Silver Polishes

FAMOUS FOR OVER 100 YEARS

PLATE POWDER · SILVER POLISH · SILVER CLOTHS

QUICK EASY LASTING

SALES AGENT BONE, MacKENZIE & ROY LTD TORONTO

The Jacket Dress . . . is favored to win. One of the season's top favorites, because its doff-able jacket takes care of temperamental weather! The English import sketched with its curved, cape-like yoke, is typical of the fashions now leading the field at EATON'S

THE BUSINESS FRONT

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor | SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 17, 1949 | Rodney Grey, Asst. Financial Editor

Clothing Prices Rigidity May Hurt Both Consumers And Industry

By HARRIET PARSONS

Will clothing prices stay up or will they slide gradually down to the point where normal clothing replacement is possible for the bulk of Canadians? Both Canadian clothing consumers and the garment industry are vitally concerned. Harriet Parsons reviews the prices picture in the garment trade and discusses the vexing problem of retail price maintenance in this industry.

WHAT'S ahead for clothing prices? Both consumers and the garment trades would like to know—though for somewhat different reasons. During the past three years, clothing prices have risen more than any other group except food in the cost-of-living index. By March 1 of this year, the clothing index stood at 182.7, compared to a total index of 159.2; and some very essential items of clothing, such as men's shirts, overalls, women's housedresses and children's flannelette pyjamas were at least double the pre-war price.

Crossed Fingers

Quite naturally, all kinds of consumers—farmers, businessmen and women, factory workers, housewives —have been seriously perturbed over the soaring prices of clothing and now, as more and more signs point to the peak of the inflation being passed, are wondering if relief is at last in sight.

On the other hand, garment manufacturers and merchants, who have been enjoying ten years of uninterrupted prosperity but who have long memories for the disastrous conditions that prevailed in the industry during the depression, are keeping their fingers crossed as they face the shift from a sellers' to a buyers' market. The question with them is: can sales volume be maintained at a price which will cover costs and leave a margin of profit?

The garment trades have experienced great ups and downs in the past twenty years. Normally, the industry is highly competitive. Prior to the war, many price battles were waged in the race to attract customers, often with unhappy effects, as the deficit position of many firms in the pre-war period testified.

The war changed all that. As far as the clothing industry was concerned, war brought peace and prosperity. Under wartime controls of price and supply, competition virtually vanished. At the same time, as shortages developed and consumer purchasing power soared, merchandise practically "walked off" store shelves. With the rapid turnover, merchants found little reason for mark-downs and special "sales." With practically all garments selling at the original mark-up price, net profits improved noticeably. In fact, one retailer testifying before the Royal Commission on Prices described the period between 1942 and 1947 as "the golden years."

The period since 1947, when clothing prices were decontrolled and subsidies removed, has been in many ways even more "golden" for the trade. True, costs had increased, but so long as we were in the midst of a sellers' market, this gave no cause for worry to manufacturers or merchants, since the increased cost could be passed on to the consumer and the percentage mark-up or margin of profit maintained.

The rapid rise in clothing prices which has taken place during the past two years was attributed almost entirely by the Royal Commission on Prices in their recent Report to the increased costs of production, both for materials and labor, together with the cumulative effect of the system of fixed percentage mark-ups which pyramids an initial increase in cost throughout the price structure.

The Two-Buck Shirt

A fairly typical example of what happened to clothing prices generally may be seen in the case of the prewar $2.00 shirt, which now sells at $4.00. Where does that extra $2.00 go? The answer is given in the following table from the Prices Commission's Report, which shows the relative amounts due to increases in factory costs, manufacturer's margin and retailer's mark-up:

	1939	1948	Increase 1939-1948
	$	$	$
Factory-Door Cost	.83	1.70	.87
Mfgrs. Margin ...	.35	.68	.33
Retail Mark-up ...	.82	1.62	.80
	2.00	4.00	2.00

What about profits in the clothing industry? The Commission's inquiry revealed some cases of exceedingly high profits among garment manufacturers, especially in work clothing. However, viewing the clothing industry as a whole, they did not find unduly high profits to be a major factor in the higher prices. For instance, the net profits of the five largest shirt manufacturers fell from 5.2 per cent in 1939 to 4.9 per cent in 1947, though they more than doubled in dollar amounts.

However, the Commission's report made it very clear that many individual clothing manufacturers were in a position where they could have reduced prices to the consumer at the existing level of sales and still have made good profits.

What about the retail mark-up? The Commission directed one of its chief criticisms at the rigid application of a fixed percentage mark-up by the distributive trades, pointing out that it increased the price to the consumer in a period of rapidly rising prices much more than a dollar-and-cents mark-up would. Of course, the retailer's operating expenses have gone up in the past ten years as well as costs of production; but in many cases favorable selling conditions meant that the cost of selling merchandise had not risen so much in proportion as the costs of manufacture. The inquiry indicated that many retailers could have taken somewhat lower mark-ups and still have shown increased dollar profits.

In particular, the Commission criticized the indiscriminate use of the fixed percentage mark-up as taking no account of the possible effect of price on the volume of sales.

What trend are clothing prices likely to take in the near future? There are already clear indications that the industry generally is returning to more normal competitive conditions. Supply has caught up with demand, at least at present prices. Consumer purchasing power remains high but some increase of buyer's resistance to price has been noted. One of the first sections of the trade to feel the pressure was children's clothing, and here manufacturers' margins have been taking quite a squeeze.

Some Sections

However, a considerable degree of price rigidity seems to have developed in some sections of the industry. For instance, two of the leading manufacturers of men's fine shirts have been setting the retail price of their products. This practice of resale price maintenance by a few of the dominant firms, coupled with the unswerving devotion to a fixed percentage mark-up by the majority of retailers, has a tendency to maintain shirt prices at present levels regardless of the effect on volume of sales. The evidence before the Royal Commission suggested rather strongly that the present prices of men's shirts were holding demand below the normal replacement level.

While it would be unreasonable to expect clothing prices to return to pre-war or even 1946 levels in view of the increases in costs which have occurred, including those for higher wages, it would seem that somewhat lower prices at this time would be a very healthy thing. The Royal Commission's study of the clothing industry showed that a cushion of "squeezability" exists, which would make it possible for many manufacturers and merchants to make some reductions in price without endangering a reasonable margin of profit. Furthermore, now that supplies are freely available in almost all fabric and clothing lines, lower prices would undoubtedly increase the volume of sales—to the benefit both of the trade and the consumers.

The danger from the consumer point of view is that some sections of the clothing trade may not return to truly competitive conditions but may attempt to make their profits by maintaining higher prices on a limited output rather than by taking a lower price on a larger volume of sales. In some circumstances, the profit may work out about the same either way, but the route clearly marked "To a Higher Standard of Living" lies in the direction of larger output and increased volume of sales.

PACKARD PACKAGE: Above, the new Packard Golden Anniversary Super, with its 150-horse engine, and James Ward Packard's 12-horse, one-cylinder Model A, built fifty years ago, in background.

—Imperial Oil Photo

WORLD SHAKER: Setting off man-made earthquakes is one way of looking for oil. Sound waves from nearby explosion are recorded on photo paper in this sound truck, giving an indication of underlying geological structure. Photo shows crew at work near Edmonton.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Socialism's Cost To Us

By P. M. RICHARDS

IN SPITE of the noise made by some of its elements, Communism as a whole seems to be losing ground in Canada. More and more intelligent people, once inclined to be fellow-travellers, are setting their faces against it. But socialism, on the other hand, is making great strides. In the early 1930's total annual expenditures for social services in Canada, by all levels of government, were around $85 million. Today they are running at the rate of about $850 million—a tenfold increase. This is what we collectively are paying for a welfare program which includes old-age pensions, pensions for the blind, unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, mothers' allowances, child care; veterans' insurance, allowances, treatment and rehabilitation; farm assistance and agricultural price supports, family allowances and health grants.

And the trend is towards more of the same. Almost everyone nowadays seems to be convinced that the State of the future is the "welfare state," and even that the long-term existence of private capital itself hangs upon its (capitalism's) ability to adjust itself to the requirements of the welfare state.

One imagines that the very thing that capitalistic free enterprise particularly prides itself upon—the ability to perform tremendous tasks such as provide the munitions to win World War II and deliver more goods to Berlin by air than were previously transported on the ground—is itself, paradoxically, largely responsible for this increased appreciation of the potential powers of government. The reasoning might be, first, that if such wonderful powers of production and distribution can be so successfully organized for war, why shouldn't they be for peace—for the task of making everyone more economically secure as well as more comfortable all around? And second, if it's a job for the benefit of everyone, shouldn't the government be directing it?

There's some sense in the argument, and so far as there's sense private enterprise must accept it. Either by private enterprise itself or by government, the productive system's demonstrated ability to produce abundantly must somehow be organized for the best advantage of the people as a whole, and we may be sure political considerations being what they are, that government will step in and attempt so to organize it if private enterprise itself does not.

But obviously there's a catch in it —or several catches. One of them is that because more and more people are coming to depend on government for economic direction and protection, there is a growing disinclination to work hard and to undertake ventures involving risk of loss. While people want to have more, they mostly want to give less for it in service and effort. This attitude is very marked at the present time, and it does not promise well for creation of the new economic security the people demand. No matter who runs it, the physical means of providing security must come out of the productive system, and it's obvious that if everyone works less, one or both of two things will result—less will be produced and there will thus be less to enjoy, or the cost of what is produced will rise.

This matter of cost is rather crucial; almost everything we do nowadays tends to make for higher costs for the productive system. J. T. Bryden, assistant general manager of the North American Life Assurance Co. (to whom I am indebted for the figures on social services costs quoted above) said in a speech to the Citizens Research Institute the other day that expenditures of all governments in Canada are now running at an annual rate of a little more than $3 billion, compared with just under $1 billion in 1939.

Not So Frightening

This increase is, of course, by no means wholly due to the large expansion of social services; it also reflects the continuing burden of the war and cost of preparation against the possibility of another, and the decreasing purchasing power of the dollar. Despite the dollar size of this increase, it is not as frightening at the moment as it sounds, since national income has risen so much in the period that, related to it, the increase in expenditures is only from 22 to nearly 25 per cent. However, social service costs are not likely to fall—on the contrary they are much more likely to rise further—while national income may fall, in fact is already doing so. There's the rub.

Said Mr. Bryden: "There is a point at which the process of taking and giving can act as a sufficient brake on initiative and incentive to dilute the advantages which have accrued to us through the enterprise system.

"There is a point where our progress may become out of balance, where the distribution will proceed at a rate faster than the revenue-raising process warrants." The unbalance thus created could "sweep away the last vestiges of what we once knew as the enterprise system."

Since government operation is notoriously less efficient than that of private enterprise, such an outcome would not be good for anyone.

The Trade Fair Is A Sign Of Return To Normal

By JAMES MERCER

On May 30, the Second Canadian International Trade Fair will open in Toronto, in the buildings of the Canadian National Exhibition. The Fair, claims Mr. Mercer, is a sign of a return to normal competitive conditions in international trade, and a mark of the maturity of Canadian industry.

THE Second Canadian International Trade Fair, opening in Toronto on May 30, highlights the importance of world trade to Canadians—one of the world's great trading nations. Designed as a world show-window — a place where prospective customers can see and compare a wide range of goods, while manufacturers get a chance to see what the other fellow is doing—the Trade Fair is a stimulus to higher trade and better trade.

This year some 200,000 square feet of floor space will be taken up with exhibits. Canada is the top shower, with the United Kingdom, using some 15 per cent of space, in second place. U.S. exhibits are small in number, but a lot of U.S. firms are in effect exhibiting via the shows staged by their Canadian subsidiaries or branch plants.

Noteworthy this year is the wide variety of goods displayed by European countries. The effect of the European Recovery Plan in stimulating production by making new investment and raw material stock-piling possible shows up in the range and standard of the European goods displayed. British trade experts as well as officials at the O.E.E.C. in Paris have emphasized the necessity of getting trade going between Eastern Europe and Western Europe and the rest of the world. The Czech display gives evidence that that trade can be revived. Last year the Czech exhibit attracted wide attention. This year, despite notions that the Iron Curtain effectively prohibits trade, the Czechs are back in force. They've rented 1,000 square feet of floor space; their most unusual exhibit will no doubt be the Tatra — a luxury car with an air-cooled, eight cylinder engine mounted at the rear. They will also be showing specialized building products, costume jewellery, quality glassware, fabrics and a wide range of machinery.

Also from behind the Iron Curtain, the Jugoslavs will be sending an exhibit — industrial chemicals, wood products, steel goods.

These exhibits from countries in Eastern Europe serve to underline what must be the only justification for an international trade fair at this time—a stimulus to international trade, rather than furtherance of Canadian exports. By and large, it is not a low level of consumer demand that has created the present difficulties in trade. But there are in many commodities the signs of a buyer's market returning. Exporters in many countries, particularly in the western hemisphere, have been used so long to a seller's market that when the normal condition of the buyer having some choice to buy or not to buy, there are many cries of depression raised. But competition, a wide range of alternative goods and a willingness on the part of the exporter to make the goods that the customer wants, is the normal condition in international trade. The Trade Fair is a sign of the return to normality.

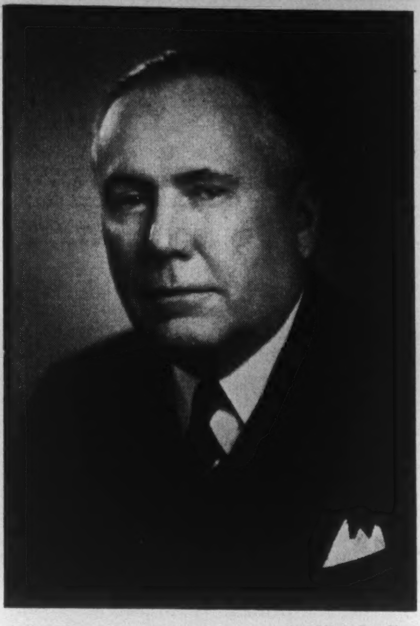
Encouragement

The only purpose, in these days of currency restrictions, blocked accounts, and awesome imbalances on trading account, must be to provide a general stimulus to world trade. For world trade, just like retail trade along Main Street, needs its show windows, its displays as encouragements to come in and buy.

Trade fairs are well established institutions in Europe—and they have usually been justified to the taxpayers of the country putting on the show as a stimulus to exports. But in international trade, as for most individuals, you can't sell unless you want to buy. It is a mark of Canadian industry growing up that Canada plays host to the world's manufacturers. There are, no doubt, many Canadian industrialists who are not happy to see competitive products displayed alongside their own. The answer to that, of course, is to make a product that can effectively compete.

Lat year there was a deal of head shaking by exhibitors who felt that not enough buyers had turned up, and a certain amount of chagrin shown by those whose products failed to make good. Particularly was this true of British showings in women's fashions. Exhibitors in that group found their goods simply weren't tailored for the Canadian market, but their concern eventually produced the United Kingdom textile mission to Canada. In a negative, as well as a positive way, the Fair can do a great deal to provide market information and to restore normal competitive practices.

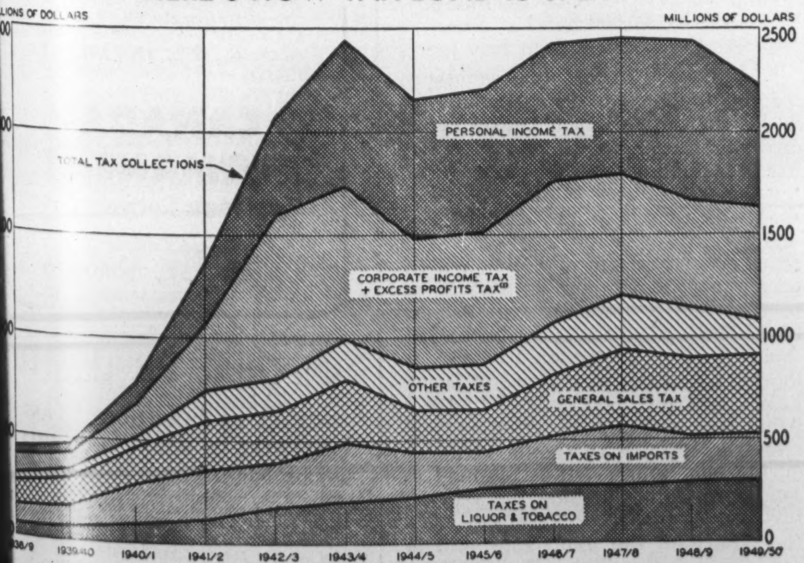
All around, then, the Trade Fair is a trade stimulus. Canadian manufacturers will have a chance to see what other countries are making, exporters will have a peek at competitors, buyers will be able to see in one show a wide range of competitive goods. Though the primary difficulty in international trade is a payments difficulty rather than a demand shortage, there are sufficient signs that the buyer's market in most commodities is returning to make the Canadian International Trade Fair a very useful institution.



Milne Studios

GEORGE L. STEWART, who was elected president of Imperial Oil Ltd. at the annual meeting. He succeeds Henry H. Heweston, who becomes chairman of the board.

HERE'S HOW TAX LOAD IS SPLIT



Plotted above are tax collections of the Federal government since the tax year 1938/39. Personal income tax is shown as the big revenue source when compared with sales tax, imports tax and others. Data is from Department of National Revenue and budget estimates, was plotted by Bank of Canada.

"MY BANK" TO A MILLION CANADIANS
B of M
working with Canadians in every walk of life since 1817
BANK OF MONTREAL

Q uickening Canadian commerce

Pulp and paper is the largest buyer of Canadian goods and services. It accounts for one of every ten railway freight cars loaded, and for half the electric power generated for all industry. Pulp and paper quickens the pulse and enlarges the payroll of all Canadian industry.

PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY *of* CANADA
118 MILLS, SMALL AND LARGE, FROM COAST TO COAST

Clarkson, Gordon & Co.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Toronto • Montreal • Hamilton • London • Winnipeg • Calgary • Vancouver
E. R. C. CLARKSON & SONS
Authorized Trustees and Receivers
15 WELLINGTON ST. WEST • TORONTO

Government and Corporation Securities

Enquiries Invited

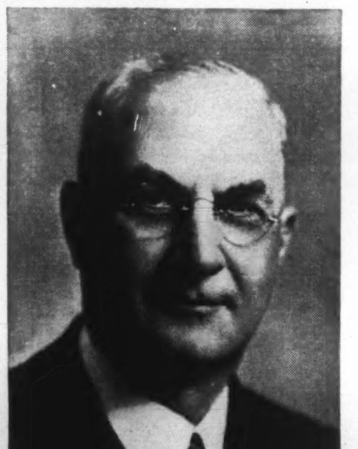
•

A. E. Ames & Co.
Limited

Business Established 1889

TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER VICTORIA
NEW YORK LONDON, ENG.

Borden Executive Changes



—Photo by Karsh

W. FRANK JONES **M. D. WARNER**

At the meeting of the Canadian Board of Directors, following the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company, Mr. W. Frank Jones was elected President of The Borden Company, Limited, succeeding Mr. M. D. Warner, who was eligible for retirement. Mr. Warner continues as Chairman of the Executive Committee. *

DUPLICATING MAILING
Fast, Dependable Service
MULTILITH DUPLICATING • OFFSET PRINTING • ADDRESSING
FOLDING • INSERTING • SEALING • METERING • MAILING
INTERNATIONAL DUPLICATING SERVICE
SEVENTY GRENVILLE STREET TORONTO TELEPHONE RA. 9316

NEWS OF THE MINES

Ontario's Gold Output in March Highest in Over Six Years

By JOHN M. GRANT

CANADA'S gold production is slowly, but steadily, increasing, and in March the province of Ontario—the largest contributor to the output—milled the highest tonnage of ore since October, 1942, with gold recovery the best since December of the same year. The Dominion's output of gold at 3,500,000 ounces in 1948 was about half a million ounces greater than in the previous year, but still nearly 2,000,000 ounces less than the record of 5,300,000 ounces in 1941. That the upward trend in the industry is continuing is apparent from Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures which show production for January and February of this year at 616,461 ounces as compared with 534,969 ounces in the like two months of 1947. Further in the leading gold producing province of Ontario the gold mining industry recorded a substantial increase in tonnage treated, gold produced, and value of bullion, in the first quarter of 1949 as against that of the preceding 12 months. During the three months the gold mines treated 2,390,729 tons of ore against 1,969,179 tons in 1948, for an increase of 21.4 per cent. Gold recovered totalled 564,302 ounces as compared with 486,979 for the comparable period of the previous year—an increase of 15.9 per cent. Bullion value for the quarter was $19,810,277, an increase of 15.8 per cent over the first three months of 1948 when production was valued at $17,110,019. In the month of March 831,617 tons of ore were milled, and output of gold recovered amounted to 201,088 ounces, the best figure in both cases since the last half of 1942. The value of bullion produced during March was $7,055,592, the highest since March, 1943. The average grade of ore treated, at $8.48 was the best since December, 1948, but the number of wage-earners reported at 13,134, was the lowest since December, 1948. It is interesting to note that in the first quarter of the current year Kerr-Addison Gold Mines, in the Larder Lake area, had a production valued at $2,591,911, as compared with that of Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, in the Porcupine camp, of $2,271,065.

•

"In every particular we are well prepared to meet future demands of the world nickel markets," R. C. Stanley, chairman of the board of directors of International Nickel Company of Canada, told shareholders at the annual meeting and pointed out that great improvements had been made in the company's processes during the past year. An exceptionally high peacetime demand for nickel continued throughout the year. World sales of nickel in all forms in 1948 were 240,098,274 pounds, compared with 205,278,868 pounds in the previous year. Over 90 per cent of this total was consumed in the United States, Great Britain and Canada. Although demand in 1948 put pressure on the immediate supply available, it is believed the supply met actual consumption needs. In this connection, it is interesting to note that in the United States, the company's largest field, consumers who in no year prior to 1939 required over 91,000,000 pounds, were provided with 177,000,000 pounds last year. Business in Europe continues to be affected by a variety of currency problems, but Mr. Stanley stated it is expected that demand for nickel will increase as the Marshall Plan progresses towards its objective of revivifying European industry and business and increasing European economic unity. Mr. Stanley again urged the permanent removal of duties on copper and nickel from the United States statute books. Estimating capital expenditures in 1949 at approximately $18,000,000, Mr. Stanley stated that in the last 20 years capital expenditures by the company have totalled $154,000,000.

•

Nisto Mines Ltd., the company formed to acquire the concession in Saskatchewan on which LeRoy Tobey discovered uranium in August, 1948, has commenced the first stage of detailed surface work along the main zone which has a length of 2,400 feet and a width of 200 to 250 feet. Numerous occurrences of pitchblende have been recognized in preliminary prospecting and a diamond drill is now likely in operation. The entire 25 square mile concession, which is located along the west shore of Black Lake at the east end of Lake Athabaska, will be prospected by field crews equipped with Geiger counters during the summer. It is planned to follow diamond drilling by driving two tunnels 400 feet long and 1,200 feet apart on the main zone and to drift simultaneously in both directions, to test the full length. Dr. A. R. Byers, of the Department of Geology, University of Saskatchewan, who made an independent examination of the property, stated "Pitchblende occurs at irregular intervals in narrow, mineralized radioactive fractures related to the main fault. These fractures vary in length from 50 to 200 feet, a few up to 500 feet and to date have been found over an area 200 to 500 feet wide and 2,400 feet long." Transcontinental Resources Ltd. which holds a 65 per cent interest in all options, with the balance held by other associated groups, has taken up 400,000 shares at 20 and 25 cents, placing in the Nisto treasury $117,300. This leaves 1,600,000 shares in the treasury, with options ranging from 30 to 75 cents. If all are exercised the Nisto treasury will receive $840,000.

•

Bralorne Mines, British Columbia, in March produced 8,580 ounces of gold, the highest monthly production since 1942. The mill was operated at capacity during the first quarter of the year due to the improvement in the manpower situation, and a total of 46,816 tons of ore were milled for a recovery of 22,211 ounces of gold. This represents an average daily tonnage of 520 tons and recovery averaged $16.61 per ton. In 1948 the company earned 46 cents a share compared with 27 cents in 1947. Actual sinking operations were started at the Empire shaft during the past quarter and at the end of March the shaft was 75 feet below the 21st level.

•

While prices for base metals—copper, lead and zinc—have declined to below last year's average prices, the feeling now is that prices are around bottom for the present. If any satisfaction can be derived from the fact history shows that the downward adjustment in the prices of non-ferrous metals has always been violent in character. Canada exports three-quarters of its lead, zinc and copper, and a greater portion of its aluminum and nickel, with producers here being favored by low production costs. The remarks of James Y. Murdoch, president, at the annual meeting of Noranda Mines, should give some encouragement to holders of base metal stocks, which have been under considerable pressure recently due to the successive reductions in prices of the metals. Mr. Murdoch stated that no difficulty would be experienced in marketing all the 1949 copper production of Noranda, Waite Amulet, and East Sullivan Mines. As to monetary returns these will of course depend

SIGNPOSTS FOR BUSINESS

WORLD production outlook for the new wheat crop is, on balance, somewhat less promising that it was a year ago, states the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in its monthly review of the wheat situation. The United States, with acreage in excess of last year's and generally favorable growing conditions, should equal and perhaps surpass the 1948 production of 1,288 million bushels, but prospects elsewhere in the northern hemisphere are not quite so favorable.

Moisture deficiency in western Canada is causing concern and in Europe a smaller seeded acreage of winter wheat and lack of adequate rainfall indicate a reduction in the outturn of wheat from the 1948 level. In the southern hemisphere seeding is progressing in Australia and Argentina under generally favorable conditions and there have been no indications to date of any appreciable changes in acreage from last year.

•

Canada's total domestic exports declined in value in March to $216,800,000 from $228,400,000 in March last year; but showed the usual increase over the preceding month when the value stood at $205,000,000. The month's decline, following upon a small increase over a year ago in January and a slightly larger decrease in February, lowered the cumulative value for the first quarter of the year to $658,800,000 compared with $672,000,000 in 1948. (D.B.S.)

•

The trend toward smaller gains in cash than in credit buying in evidence since the end of the war was maintained in the second half of 1948. Total cash and credit sales of the 10 trades surveyed by D.B.S. gained 7.8 per cent over the same period of 1947. Cash sales rose 6.6 per cent, instalment sales by 15.1 per cent, and charge account sales by 11.5 per cent. Overall increases in the latter half of 1948 over the same period of 1947 were smaller than those in the first half. During the first part of the year cash sales were 6.6 per cent above 1947—the same as in the last half—instalment sales jumped 24.4 per cent, while charge account sales at 10.7 per cent were slightly below the increase for the latter half.

•

Financing of motor vehicle sales during the first quarter this year rose to 36,570 units financed for $35,861,700 as compared with 28,800 financed for $27,102,000 in the same period last year. (D.B.S.)

•

Claims for unemployment insurance benefits filed in March were above a year earlier, all provinces except Alberta sharing in the rise, but the month's total was down from February this year. (D.B.S.)

•

Department store sales in March were valued at $69,125,000, an increase of 7.2 per cent over the $64,486,000 recorded in the corresponding month last year. (D.B.S.)

•

Canada's cost-of-living index moved up from 159.2 to 159.3 between March 1 and April 1, reversing slightly the downtrend of the two preceding months. (D.B.S.)

•

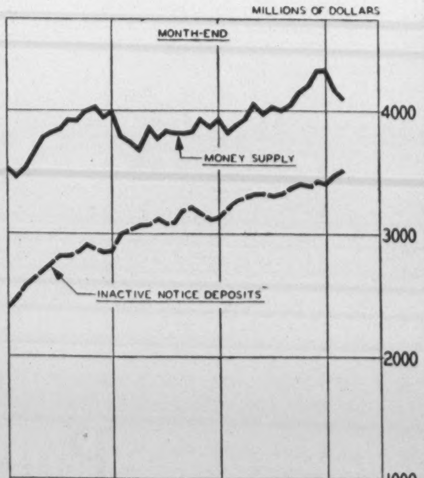
Production and inventories of refined petroleum products continued to move up in January, the month's output rising to 10 per cent over last year, and inventories 27 per cent. Receipts of crude petroleum at the refineries rose almost 17 per cent. (D.B.S.)

•

Production of sawn lumber east of the Rockies in February is estimated at 179,445,000 feet board measure, down two and one-half per cent from the February, 1948, figure of 183,941,000 feet. (D.B.S.)

•

Carloadings on Canadian railways for the week ended April 23 totalled 73,840 cars, up sharply from the Easter week low of 64,776 cars, but down 837 cars or 1.1 per cent from the same week last year. (D.B.S.)



The money supply of Canada and inactive notice deposits for the first portion of 1949 and the last three years are plotted above. A drop in the money supply and a rise in inactive notice deposits marked the first three months of 1949. (Bank of Canada *Statistical Summary*).

Save
AND BE SECURE

Most "Fortunes" began by the *saving* of small amounts—*regularly*. The habit grows—and so does the money. You're on the road to financial security—if you begin NOW. Open a Canada Permanent Savings Account. **2% INTEREST PAID.**

CANADA PERMANENT
Mortgage Corporation
Head Office:
320 BAY ST., TORONTO
9-8

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS AND HOLDERS OF SHARE WARRANTS

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 25 cents per share in Canadian currency has been declared and that the same will be payable on or after the 1st day of June, 1949.

The payment to registered shareholders of record at the close of business on the 16th day of May, 1949, will be made by cheque mailed from the offices of the Company on the 31st day of May, 1949.

In respect of the shares specified in any bearer share warrant of the Company such dividend will be paid upon presentation and delivery of coupons No. 72 at any branch of The Royal Bank of Canada in Canada.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th day of May, 1949, to the 31st of May, 1949.

Non-residents of Canada may convert the Canadian dollar dividend into United States currency or such other foreign currencies as are permitted by the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board at the official Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board rates prevailing on the date of presentation. Such conversion can be effected through a Canadian branch of any Canadian Chartered Bank or at the agency of The Royal Bank of Canada, 68 William Street, New York City, who will furnish forms and information regarding Income Tax deductions and credits.

By Order of the Board.

COLIN D. CRICHTON,
General Secretary.

56 Church Street,
Toronto 1, Ontario,
May 5, 1949.

on prices prevailing at or near time of delivery. According to the Noranda head domestic production in the United States is below requirements, and, he remarked, "surely it is significant that the import tariff on copper has been further suspended until June 30, 1950." As compared with ceiling prices which prevailed in the United States when controls were removed in November, 1946, he pointed out that the present lead price is greater by some 82 per cent, zinc by 40 per cent, and copper, while presently fluctuating, is approximately the same.

•

What promises to be the largest single uranium development program ever undertaken in Canada has been announced by the Crown-owned Eldorado Mining and Refining (1944) Ltd. It is proposed to spend $1,000,000 in development of properties in the Goldfields area at the east end of Lake Athabaska, northern Saskatchewan. Shafts are to be put down on two properties and two levels are to be opened at each of them. Work will be continued on the Martin Lake property where an adit driven last year confirmed surface showings. It is estimated that the program planned for the summer will require a crew of 200, and that with completion of the several construction projects by late fall the crew will be reduced to about 125 to carry on operations during the winter. Of the company's extensive holdings in the area, three groups are of particular interest, and located within an area of two to three miles of the east end of Beaverlodge Lake where it is proposed to establish a central campsite. Considerable diamond drilling has been done on all three properties and, while promising intersections have been obtained, results are typically erratic and underground development is necessary for a proper interpretation of the ore indications. It is expected that sufficient development will have been completed by the middle of 1950 to allow sizing up of production possibilities.

•

The Emergency Gold Mining Assistance is inadequate to counteract a continued trend of higher costs, Jules R. Timmins, president, tells shareholders of Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, and states that the only hope for the industry would appear to be an increase in the price of gold.

•

Net profit of 12.2 cents per share is reported by Chesterville Mines for 1948 as compared with 1.9 cents per share in the previous year, the sharp jump reflecting increased production as well as estimated cost-aid of $113,704. Output for the past year totalled $1,313,159 from treatment of 310,564 tons grading $4,23, as against $1,195,098 from 295,408 tons averaging $4.04 in 1947. The company's financial position was maintained with net current assets at the year end totalling $467,250, which does not include materials and supplies of $197,980. Ore reserves were estimated at the year end to total 1,491,000 tons with a grade of $4.58 per ton. It is expected, however, that at least 50 per cent additional ore will be found between the 17th and 20th levels when development work is advanced in the ore zones at these horizons.

•

Broulan Porcupine Mines reports a net profit of $122,135, equal to 4.5 cents per share, for 1948, which compares with $30,142 in the previous year. Payment received under the Emergency Gold Assistance was $25,062. At the end of the year the net current assets of the company amounted to $254,401, with investments in other companies shown at a net cost of $791,943 and at estimated market value of $758,857. Bert W. Lang, president, points out that as the main ore is being gradually depleted, the volume of production from this source will be reduced in 1949. However, on the northeast claim a winze has been sunk to a depth of 250 feet below the 525-foot level, to explore and open up an ore zone indicated by development on the 525-foot horizon and by drilling below the level. Production from this zone should be available early this year.

•

A reflection of the unprecedented peacetime demand for nickel in evidence last year is found in the annual report of Falconbridge Nickel Mines. Production, revenue, net earnings and dividends all reached new high levels in 1948. Net profits amounted to $1,502,099, equivalent to 44.5 cents per share, as compared with $824,071, or 24.6 cents per share in 1947. During the period operations were pushed to the limit permitted by power equipment, supplies and labor, and a substantial expansion program was carried out both in Canada and Norway. Benefits from both programs should assume increasing importance in 1950, T. Lindsley, president states, although the refinery program is not scheduled for completion until mid 1951, he adds. The shaft at the McKim Mine was completed to 1,421 feet by August, and at year-end drifting toward the ore zone was in progress on four levels. The McKim orebody is, at present, included in outside holdings. As this ore is blocked out by underground work it will be transferred to proven reserves. At the Falconbridge Mine the results of work on the 3,150-foot level and in the footwall indicated ore of good widths and grade which will not be included in blocked out ore reserve until definitely delimited by raising and drifting on intermediate levels. Accordingly, no ore below the 2,800-foot horizon is included in the ore reserve tabulation which shows 8,098,500 tons, a decrease for the Falconbridge mine of 180,500 tons. The average grade is slightly lower in nickel and slightly higher in copper than in 1947. Ore reserves in the company's other mines are shown at 5,909,000 tons, unchanged from the previous year.

While the directors of Broulan Porcupine Mines appreciate the assistance granted by the Federal government, it is suggested, Bert W. Lang, president, states, that the amount of assistance must be substantially increased or an equitable price for gold established in order to maintain this and other gold mining companies on a sound economic basis.

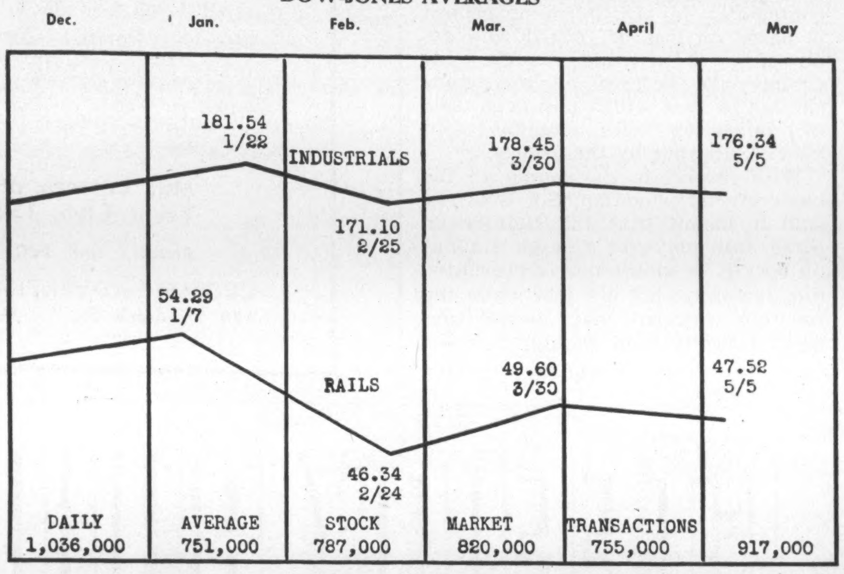
STOCK MARKET OUTLOOK

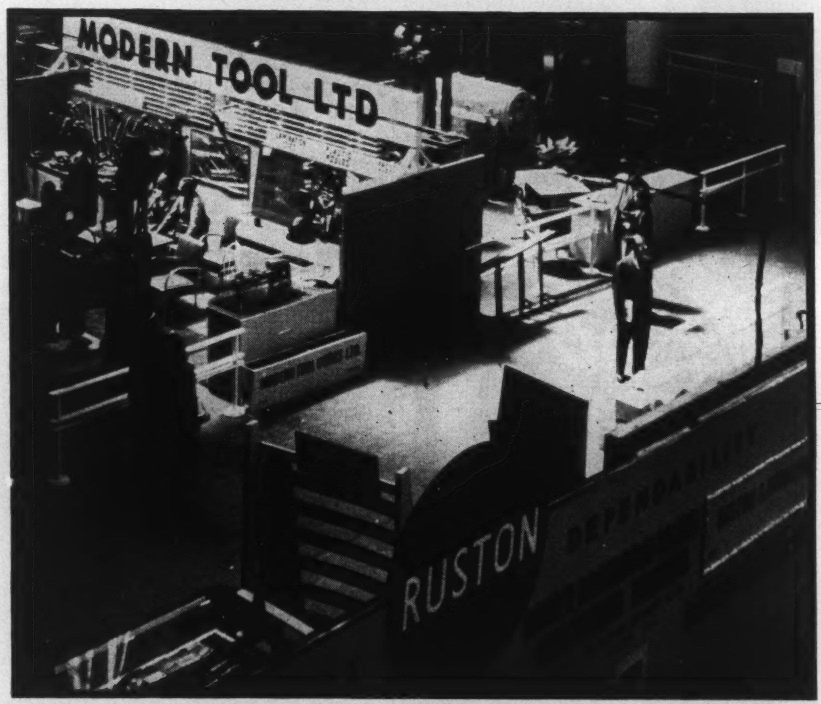
By Haruspex

COMMON STOCKS continue favorably priced from the earnings and yield standpoint, but remain under pressure from investor fears as to the business outlook and possible adverse American legislation. Barring war, and assuming, as we do, no business collapse, we expect psychology to improve in the course of the months ahead, with ensuing better prices for stocks.

Between November, 1948, and February, 1949, the stock market, as reflected by the Dow-Jones averages, double bottomed. These low points were accompanied by a spate of adverse news, some of which has subsequently shown a turn for the better. The Truman Administration's program of higher taxes and a return to the Wagner Act for labor has met sufficient opposition, even within the ranks of the mandated party, to either mitigate or cancel it out. Again, first quarter earnings are now appearing in volume and do not seem to show the marked general decline that had been expected. In the face of these developments, there is a possibility that the sidewise direction of the market since February could mark a trading range out of which intermediate advance could stem, carrying into late summer or early autumn.

DOW-JONES AVERAGES





—Nott and Merrill

MACHINERY SHOW at the International Trade Fair this year, as last, will be one of the highlights. Many firms from U.S., Britain, Czechoslovakia, and Canada will be showing a wide range of industrial machinery to prospective buyers from most countries of the world.

Navigation Opened Early

which means that Canada Steamship Lines is looking forward to a successful year's operation.

You can buy the Cumulative Preference Shares of Canada Steamship Lines Limited to yield about $6.75 for each $100 invested. This is a good return from the leading organization in Canada's inland shipping which has a background of over 100 years of operation.

These Shares are one of more than 100 securities offered in our May Review and Securities List. A review of current business and financial markets is included.

We will send you a copy gladly upon request by telephone or mail.

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited
Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver
Ottawa Hamilton London, Ont. Kitchener
Regina Edmonton New Westminster Victoria
New York Halifax London, Eng.

ALUMINIUM LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

On April 28th, 1949, a quarterly dividend of Fifty cents per share in Canadian currency was declared on the no par value Shares of this Company payable June 4th, 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business May 9th, 1949.

Montreal
April 28th, 1949
J. A. DULLEA
Secretary

SPRINGER, STURGEON GOLD MINES LIMITED

Dividend No. 7

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular quarterly dividend of three cents per share has been declared by the Directors of the Company, payable in Canadian funds, on July 5, 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business June 15, 1949.

By Order of the Board.

W. W. McBRIEN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

April 29, 1949.

McCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL COMPANY LIMITED.

"COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND"

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of 25 cents per share has been declared on the no par value common stock of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited, payable June 15th, 1949 to shareholders of record at the close of business on May 14th, 1949.

By Order of the Board.

FRED HUNT,
Secretary.

SKILL AND CAPITAL
to Develop
CANADA'S OIL RESOURCES

Large amounts of capital coupled with top ranking geological and engineering knowledge and practical experience are being applied to the development of Canada's Oil resources.

Our May Booklet "Investments" contains an article dealing with Royalite Oil Company, Limited, which now ranks as the leading Canadian independent oil exploration and development company.

Copies available on request
Write or Telephone WAverley 3681

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPN. LIMITED
Underwriters and Distributors of Investment Securities since 1901
TORONTO MONTREAL OTTAWA WINNIPEG VANCOUVER NEW YORK LONDON, ENG.
LONDON HAMILTON KITCHENER QUEBEC HALIFAX SAINT JOHN
50 King Street West, Toronto, Canada

ABOUT INSURANCE

Compensation For Work Injuries Under New British Statute

By GEORGE GILBERT

Since July 5, 1948, a worker in Britain suffering an injury arising out of and in the course of his employment and seeking compensation can pursue his remedy under both the common law and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act. Before then he had to choose between his common law remedy and his remedy under the workmen's compensation law.

BEFORE July, 1948, when the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act came into effect, a worker in the United Kingdom suffering an injury arising out of and in the course of his employment and seeking compensation had to choose between his remedy under the common law and his remedy under the workmen's compensation law. No longer is that course necessary, and he can now pursue his common law remedy and his claim under the Industrial Injuries Act.

This brought up the question whether it was right that the injured person should be compensated twice over, and it was dealt with at some length by a legislative committee under Sir Walter Monkton. But the report of the committee was inconclusive, and few of the recommendations were given effect in the legislation which was adopted. As regards damages, it has been pointed out by Sir Geoffrey King, K.C.B., C.B., M.C., Under-Secretary to the Ministry of National Insurance, in a recent address before the Insurance Institute of London, that the line taken was that one half of any benefits under the National Insurance Acts which might accrue as the result of an accident were to be taken into account by the Court against probable loss of earnings in assessing damages and also, for severely practical reasons, only benefits payable in the five years following the accident were to be taken into account.

Although contributory negligence is no longer any bar to a claim, he said it does affect the amount of damages the injured worker can recover, as the rule which has long applied in marine cases is now applied to ordinary civil cases, and if both parties were guilty of negligence the Court has to assess the relative degree of negligence and apportion damages accordingly.

In cases where a man has been killed, the question of damages under the common law, he said, is an extremely complicated subject. For many years, he pointed out, no damages could be awarded where death resulted from the accident, and that while Lord Campbell's Act of 1846 tried to correct this it has never had much effect in industrial cases as the Courts have held that the defence which would have been open to the employer if the man had survived could be pleaded in an action by the widow. He also referred to the fact that under Lord Campbell's Act damages merely dealt with the pecuniary loss suffered as the result of the death. Recent developments, he said, have introduced the conception of damages based on loss of expectation of life, which has given rise to a lot of litigation, although recent cases have minimized the amount which can be given under this head.

As to the origin of workmen's compensation legislation, he quoted the reasons given by Lord Brampton for putting the first Act on the Statute Book. It was felt, his lordship said, that it was right to confer on workmen whose necessities compelled them to seek employment in certain dangerous occupations in which accidents, which could not always be guarded against, were of frequent occurrence . . . some due to negligence or default of fellow workmen whom it would be idle to sue . . . the right of compensation in respect of loss of wages upon proof of accident irrespective of its cause.

First Compensation Act

Another object, according to Lord Brampton, was to place an obligation to pay compensation on those to whom good sense would naturally point as the fitting person to bear it; and also to provide a simple proceeding, entailing comparatively trivial expense, by which the right to compensation could if necessary be enforced. To carry out these laudable objects the Act of 1897 was passed.

One consideration which helped shape the new scheme of making provision for industrial injuries, according to Sir Geoffrey King, was that workmen's compensation pressed very heavily on certain industries of special importance to the economic life of the country. For instance, expressed as a percentage of the number of people engaged in each industry, the claims which arose in the mining industry were four times the number which arose in industry as a whole. As long as compensation was an obligation of the individual employer risks could not be spread, he said, so the new arrangements for compensation were linked up with the new scheme for social security.

Under the new scheme of compensation, the basis of compensation has been changed from loss of earning power to loss of faculty, which is explained as meaning the degree of injury. The system used by the Ministry of Pensions for dealing with war casualties has been adopted. In fact, it is pointed out that the Industrial Injuries Act is based very largely on that pension scheme.

Principles Of New Scheme

Embodied in the new scheme are the following principles ;"(a) It insures everyone employed under a contract of service, without regard to earning limits, against accidents arising out of and in the course of employment; (b) It is contributory, and both employers and workmen contribute; (c) Disablement benefit is based on loss of faculty and not on loss of earning power; (d) Claims are decided by machinery similar to that which had been used in connection with unemployment benefit, and not by the Courts."

With respect to the change in the basis of compensation, Sir Geoffrey said it meant that the slightly injured man only got a small amount of benefit even though it prevented him resuming his old job, while the severely injured man would get large benefits even though he went back to work. While few people objected to the idea that a clerk who lost his leg as a result of a lift accident should get proper compensation even though he returned to his old job, but, he said, they were far more doubtful whether they would be satisfied with a system under which a skilled man prevented by an accident from returning to his old employment only got a trifling benefit because, from the physical point of view, the loss of faculty was small. So a special allowance of 10s., known as a hardship allowance, was provided. It is paid to anyone who, as a result of the accident, is unable to return to his old job or be trained for one of equivalent standing.

With respect to the injury benefit, he said that most of the claims are disposed of without ever getting to the stage of disablement benefit. He described it as a special rate of incapacity benefit paid during the first few months of incapacity. The rate, 45s. weekly, was fixed to compare favorably with the maximum of 40s., under the Workmen's Compensation Act. Claims for injury benefit are coming at the rate of 16,000 a week and for disablement benefit at 1,200 a week.

THE OLDEST INSURANCE OFFICE IN THE WORLD

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE LTD. FOUNDED 1710

FIRE AND CASUALTY

Robert Lynch Stailing, Mgr. for Canada
TORONTO

EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

The Commercial General Insurance Company of Mexico

Notice is hereby given that the Commercial General Insurance Company of Mexico, having ceased to carry on business in Canada, will apply to the Minister of Finance for the release, on the fourth day of July, 1949, of the securities on deposit with the Minister of Finance, and that any insurance company opposing such release should file its opposition thereto with the Minister of Finance on or before the fourth day of July, 1949.

Dated at Toronto, Ontario, this 28th day of March, 1949.

(Sgd.) V. R. WILLEMSON,
Chief Agent for Canada.

Plus SERVICE ON FIRE INSURANCE

7 claims offices right in Ontario — executives right on the ground — selected risks — every one of these advantages to agent and insured is available on fire insurance through Pilot.

Automobile, fire, personal property floater, burglary, cargo, elevator, teams, plate glass, general and public liability—fidelity and surety bonds.

Head Office: 119 Bay St. Toronto.

PILOT INSURANCE COMPANY

Cruiser For Sale

Beautiful 40-foot Twin Cabin, Flush Deck Wheeler Cruiser in Perfect Condition. Built 1938. Twin Chrysler Engines with V-drives—Canadian Registration No. 170123. Completely Equipped. Wall-to-Wall Carpets. Sleeps Six. Two Toilets. Well Equipped Galley

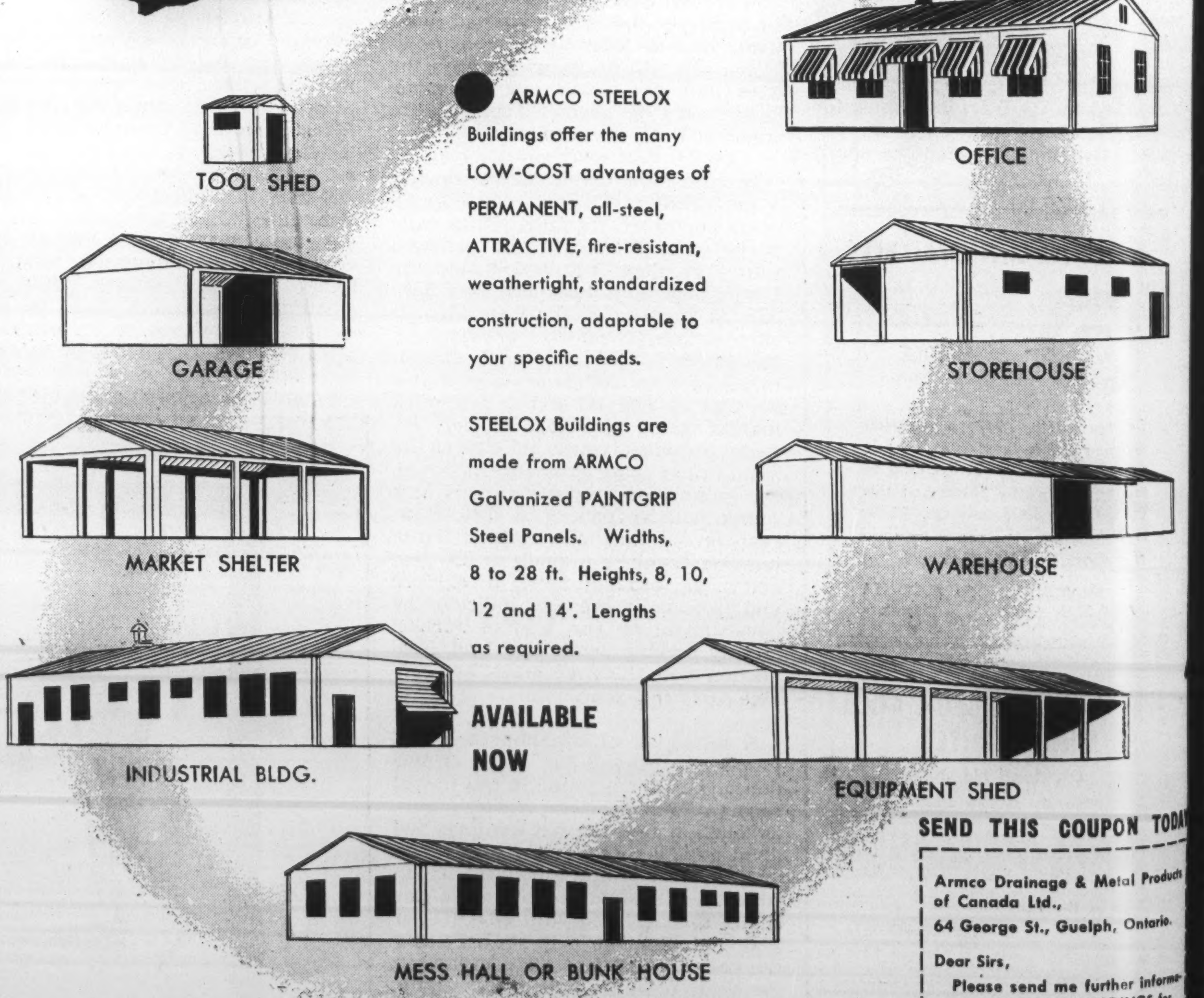
May be seen at Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, 158 St. Joseph, Dorval.

Pictures and Full Information On Request

CROMBIE ADVERTISING COMPANY LIMITED
474 St. Alexis St., MONTREAL, QUE. LA. 2139

STEELOX BUILDINGS

A SIZE AND TYPE FOR EVERY PURPOSE



ARMCO STEELOX Buildings offer the many LOW-COST advantages of PERMANENT, all-steel, ATTRACTIVE, fire-resistant, weathertight, standardized construction, adaptable to your specific needs.

STEELOX Buildings are made from ARMCO Galvanized PAINTGRIP Steel Panels. Widths, 8 to 28 ft. Heights, 8, 10, 12 and 14'. Lengths as required.

AVAILABLE NOW

SEND THIS COUPON TODAY

Armco Drainage & Metal Products of Canada Ltd.,
64 George St., Guelph, Ontario.

Dear Sirs,
Please send me further information on STEELOX BUILDINGS for

Size........
Name........
Address........
City........

ARMCO DRAINAGE & METAL PRODUCTS OF CANADA LTD.

LENNOXVILLE GUELPH WINNIPEG
REGINA EDMONTON CALGARY VANCOUVER

Lower Value Of Sterling Or Slash U.K. Costs?

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

There seem to be two ways out of the dilemma now facing British exporters—a cut in the exchange value of the pound sterling or a slashing of British prices. Austin Motors gave a lead when they cut 25 per cent from one of their car prices. John Marston outlines the problem as seen in U.K.

London.

NOT so very many months back it was possible to argue coherently that the value of sterling should be raised, so exports would yield more and imports would cost less. Now there is persistent talk of devaluation of sterling, without which, it is said (in London and Washington and elsewhere), it will never be possible to sell enough goods in North America to close the dollar gap.

What has happened to bring about this relatively rapid change of view? The answer is too well known. The price-level in Britain has remained static, while declines, sometimes of spectacular proportions, have occurred in the U.S.

To draw an up-to-date picture of the relative price position is hardly possible, as the position changes daily in the U.S.A.—which is more than can be said of Britain, unfortunately. But it can be said that the U.S. price-level, as measured by Moody's index, fell from 452.1 to 390.6 during 1948, while U.K. prices, as measured by Reuters' index, continued to advance, from 360.2 to 404.9; and that the diversion has since become much more marked, the U.K. index having lost only a point or two while the U.S. index has dropped scores of points.

At the beginning of the fourth quarter of 1947 U.S. prices, by the same standards of measurement, were as much as 30 per cent above U.K. prices. One year later they were approximately on a parity with U.K. prices; and for months past the comparison has been all in America's favor.

This change does not, of course, provide clear evidence that sterling is overvalued, but it certainly strengthens the belief that it is becoming so, in terms of the dollar. In terms of most other currencies, probably, it is still, if anything, undervalued. But it so happens that there is little trading benefit to be derived in the areas of undervaluation, whereas in North America the difficulties of selling may become so acute that another dollar crisis develops as soon as Marshall aid is withdrawn.

Everyone Talks

So nearly everyone, from U.S. Treasury Secretary John Snyder downward (but with the conspicuous exception of U.K. Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Stafford Cripps), is talking about devaluing sterling. British exporters, who can point to quite remarkable disparities in the prices of petrol and oil, non-ferrous metals, and other materials, argue that they cannot hope to compete with American products in the world markets, still less in the American market itself, on the basis of the existing currency relationship.

Difficulties in the world at large are still almost trifling compared with the problems of selling (almost exclusively) consumer goods to North America when local manufacturers' prices are being lowered rapidly. If for no other reason, devaluation of sterling is not the one obvious corrective to the general problem. However, it is generally assumed that if sterling were devalued almost every other non-dollar currency would be devalued likewise. In effect, a higher world value would be accorded to the dollar.

It may be that this is the only possible solution. It would at least partly overcome one of the biggest—though so far little publicized—obstacles to expansion of dollar exports, that trading in America at low prices is much less attractive to individual firms than trading in other areas at prices which are still relatively high. This is a case where the interests of the individual and of the community do not necessarily coincide.

But there is still a strong psychological resistance to the idea of devaluing sterling. Partly, it is due to disappointment that such a move seems necessary after the remarkable recovery of sterling in 1948, after the "convertibility crisis."

Partly, it is due to a reasoned conviction that a reduction of prices by an exchange operation is an evasion of the need to cut prices by economy of manufacturing and distributing costs—an evasion also of the government's obligation to keep its selling prices of bulk-purchased commodities in line with world values.

It is unlikely that even devaluation of the currency would permanently avoid the need to cut costs. In the short run, it would enable exporters to compete in the American market without sacrificing all their profit, or selling at a loss.

But the reduction of American prices is not, of course, confined to the home market: British manufacturers face increasing competition with American goods in the markets where (partly because of the world shortage of dollars) they have hitherto traded quite easily; and Japanese, German and Italian competition, indirectly subsidized by the U.S.A. is increasing likewise. Unless the basic problem of high costs is faced, there will be no confidence that a revised valuation of sterling is permanent.

Austin Motors made a sensation this April by cutting 25 per cent off the dollar price of its record-breaking Atlantic Convertible. If such a policy could become general we should hear no more about devaluing the pound.

SAVE REDECORATING

IN HOMES
CHURCHES
BUILDINGS

Beauty and freshness are restored to your Walls, whether papered, painted or more expensively decorated. All muss and confusion as when having painters is avoided by our renovating methods and you have new, beautiful, long-lasting walls at small cost.

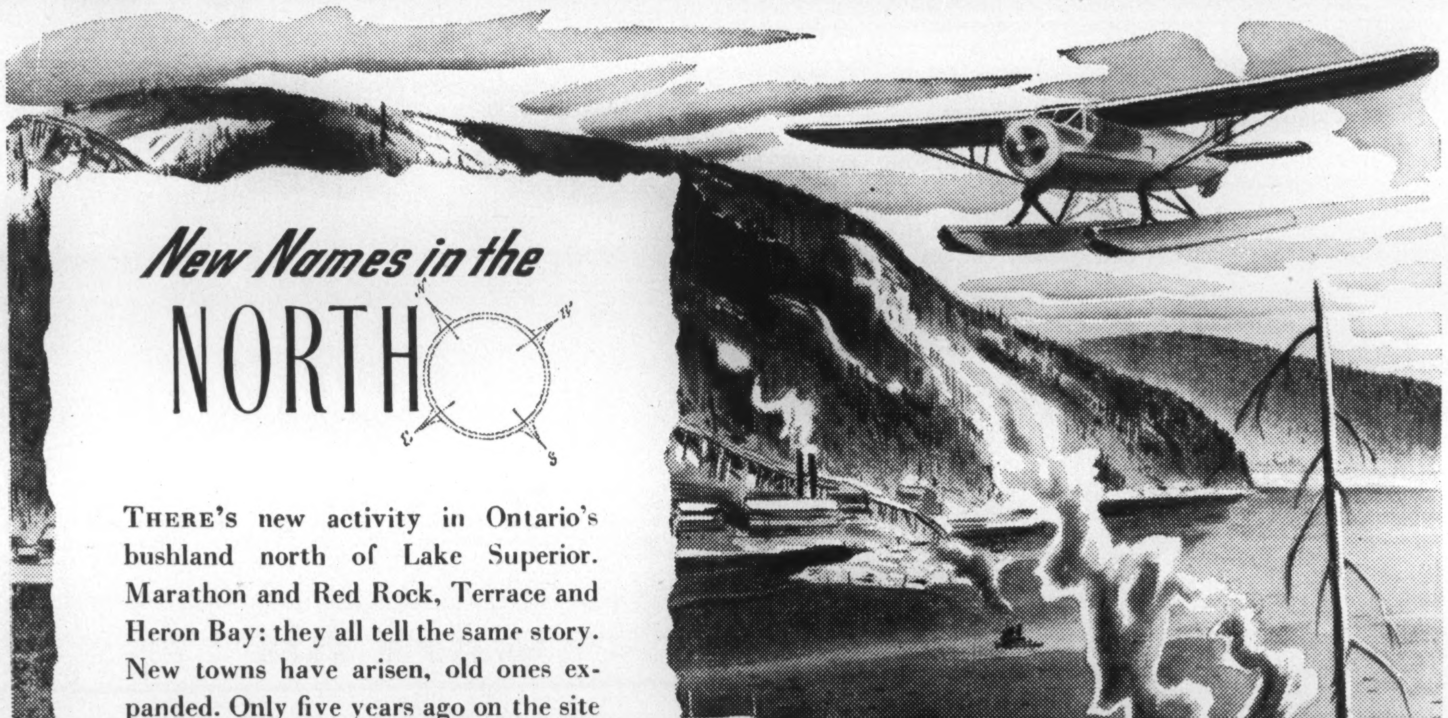
Note—Actual photograph showing before and after using our renovating process.

Let us demonstrate this remarkable work on the walls of your home, church or place of business, and furnish an estimate on your requirements whether large or small.

A. TEOLIS, LIMITED

112 BOND ST., TORONTO - ELGIN 2405

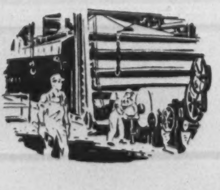
Today we Live in a Greater Canada



New Names in the NORTH

THERE'S new activity in Ontario's bushland north of Lake Superior. Marathon and Red Rock, Terrace and Heron Bay: they all tell the same story. New towns have arisen, old ones expanded. Only five years ago on the site of Marathon, for example, there was nothing but bush; today a new community beside a new pulp mill is contributing millions to Canada's export trade.

Such spectacular developments in the north are matched by continuing industrial expansion in the older established communities. Throughout Canada today ever-widening avenues of opportunity await the enterprise of young Canadians.



With newsprint production 50% above pre-war levels, Canada today has an output five times that of any other country, and accounts for three out of every five newspaper pages in the world.

"Canada is a land of opportunity . . . There is a field for almost anything one can think of, and anyone with a willingness for hard work has a good chance to achieve success", says Donald J. Smith, President of Hornet Industries Limited, Guelph, Ontario.

Hornet Industries Limited, which was founded in 1945, has in this short time achieved remarkable success in the manufacture of chain saws and combustion engines. More than half the production of the plant reaches markets outside Canada. From a staff of only a half dozen men in 1945, Hornet Industries Limited has expanded to three plants in Guelph, employing 296 workers.

One of a series presented by

Molson's

to promote a fuller realization by Canadians of Canada's present greatness

Business Briefs

DR. C. C. CRISS, president of the Mutual Benefit Health & Accident Association and the United Benefit Life Insurance Co. has been named chairman of the board of directors of both companies. His retirement from active management is effective April 10, his seventieth birthday.

Dr. Criss is founder of both companies.

United Benefit Life is recognized as one of North America's foremost life insurance companies. In 1946, celebrating its twentieth anniversary, this company had more than a half billion dollars of life insurance in force. Today, United Benefit has more than seven hundred million dollars of life insurance in force.

•

MORE PASSENGER CARS and trucks will be available in the Canadian market this year. Douglas B. Greig, president of Ford Motor Co. of Canada, Ltd., told shareholders at their annual meeting that export shipments of the company this year may not exceed 15 per cent of total sales income, as compared with 27.4 per cent in 1948 and a 1935-1939 average of 43.5 per cent.

Mr. Greig said that for many years prior to World War II more than one-half of the cars and trucks made by Ford of Canada had been shipped overseas, but that "because of international unrest and uncertainties, the overseas markets on which the company has so long depended for a large part of its business, at least for the moment cannot be counted upon to take a major part of the output."

•

THE 1948 REPORT OF the Foundation Co. of Canada Ltd. shows a net profit before income tax of $1,102,194 as compared with $483,656 for the previous year and a net profit after provision for taxes of $692,020 as compared with $245,300 for 1947. An additional profit of $84,380 was realized through the disposal of capital assets in the way of surplus marine and construction equipment.

The directors have set aside the sum of $200,000 as a special pension reserve to provide more adequate past-service benefits for its older employees.

The company has paid its usual dividends at the rate of $1.40 per share per annum, after payment of which, and provision for all other charges, there was transferred to surplus account the sum of $457,960, bringing the item of earned surplus to $2,061,846. The company's balance sheet shows a gross increase of $345,863 in capital assets and a net increase of $199,162 after provision for depreciation. Depreciation has been written off its buildings and its plant and equipment in general at the maximum rates permissible under Income Tax regulations.

Net current assets as of December 31, 1948, were $1,581,973 as compared with $1,025,540 at the close of the previous fiscal year, despite fairly heavy purchases of both construction and marine plant and improvements in storage and repair establishments. The report shows a decrease of $75,000 in the amount of the outstanding three per cent debentures.

•

JOHN A. LANG & Sons Ltd. report consolidated net earnings for 1948 amounted to $404,679, equivalent to $4.05 per share as compared with $3.82 per share for the previous year. Out of the year's earnings, regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share were paid.

The consolidated balance sheet shows current assets at $3,067,490 as against current liabilities of $385,689, leaving a substantial net working capital position of $2,681,801, which is $382,286 higher than that reported a year ago. The inventory position at $1,377,342 was reduced considerably and compares with $2,086,124 shown at the end of 1947.

•

CANADIAN BRONZE Co. Ltd., report gross operating profits of $960,044.97, an increase of $226,202.13 over 1947 results, after provision for taxes, depreciation and other expenses, in a net profit of $532,288.63 for 1948. This compares with a net profit of $351,673.85 for the previous year, or an increase of $180,614.78.

A dividend of $5.00 per share was paid on the preferred stock and $2.00 per share on the old common stock. At a special general meeting held on Oct. 29, 1948, the shareholders unanimously approved the subdivision of each of the then existing 80,000 common shares into 2 common shares of no par value and a special year end dividend of 25 cents per share was declared on the new common stock. After payment of these dividends there remained an amount of $294,788.63 carried to earned surplus.

•

REFLECTING THE CONTINUED high level of the country's diversified business, the national railway system was again called upon to transport a very heavy traffic, only slightly lower in volume than that of 1947, which was the busiest peacetime year in the history of the system, it is stated in the C.N.R. annual report for 1948. The number of tons of freight carried, 85,240,738, was 980,541 tons or 1.14 per cent below the figure for the previous year. Passengers carried, 20,083,064, were 1,143,825 or 5.39 per cent down, continuing the trend of the postwar years.

Notwithstanding the somewhat lower over-all traffic, gross revenue was the highest in the company's history as a result of rate increases which became effective during the year. But the increased revenue on that account was more than offset by the further large increases in labor and material costs; and in consequence there was a deficit after all charges of $33,532,741 as compared with the deficit of $15,885,194 in 1947.

The financial returns for the year were as follows.

	1948
Operating revenues	$491,269,950.00
Operating expenses	464,739,970.00
Net operating revenue	$ 26,529,980.00
Taxes, rents, and other income	15,232,870.61
Available for interest	$ 11,297,109.39
Interest on bonds	23,202,817.69
Payment of govt. int.	$ 11,905,708.30
Government interest	21,627,032.82
Deficit	$ 33,532,741.12

•

NET earnings of $8.96 per common share were reported for 1948 by Disher Steel Construction Co., Ltd. This represents a sharp advance from 1947 when $2.68 per common share was earned. During the year arrears of preferred dividends totalling $7.50 per share were repaid. Total volume of business transacted and actual billings increased substantially.

•

LAST year the Continental Casualty Company, which was incorporated in 1897 and has been doing business in Canada under Dominion licence since 1917, with Canadian head office in Toronto, increased its admitted assets from $89,483,669 to $103,837,503; its surplus as regards policyholders from $23,831,676 to $26,641,385; and its net surplus over capital, reserves and all liabilities from $17,831,676 to $20,641,385. Total net premiums written in 1948 were $77,668,318, compared with $64,077,953 in the previous year, while the net premiums written in Canada totalled $6,567,434, compared with $5,856,790 in 1947.

STUDY AT HOME FOR A DEGREE!
With the expert help of Wolsey Hall Postal Courses, you can obtain a Degree from the University of London (Eng). No attendance at lectures required; only 3 exams to pass. Over 11,000 successes at London exams 1925-47. Prospectus from G. L. Clarke, B.A., Director of Studies, Dept. OS .29.
WOLSEY HALL, HAMILTON, ONT.

WSA
WESTERN SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION
HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG
BRANCH OFFICES
Agency Building, Edmonton, Alta.
221 A-8th Ave., W., Calgary, Alta.
McCallum-Hill Building, Regina, Sask.
407 Avenue Building, Saskatoon, Sask.
1 Royal Bank Building, Brandon, Man.

CARLETON COLLEGE
Summer Courses in the Evening Division
(University subjects of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd years)
Each course meets Mondays and Thursdays, 7 to 9.30 p.m., from May 30 to Sept. 1
Principles of Economics
Canadian Economic History and Geography
English Literature from Beowulf to Browning
Introduction to French Literature
Nineteenth Century French Literature
History of North America in the Colonial Period
Calculus
Mathematics of Investment (Half course—Mondays only)
Mathematical Statistics (Half course—Thursdays only)
Introduction to Philosophy
Introduction to Political Science
Introduction to Psychology
Registration May 23, 25, 26, 27
Information from the Registrar
Carleton College
OTTAWA • ONTARIO

if every man were his own bank...

SUPPOSE you had to cart cash around to pay your bills. Pretty risky business. Hard on shoe leather, too.

You don't do it that way, of course. Like everybody else with a bank account—there are seven million of them—you simply get out your pen, write cheques and leave all the bookkeeping to your bank. That's the modern way . . . easy, simple, safe.

Handling and recording your chequing transactions is an important job. Your bank must do it right—or a competing bank will. *You'll* see to that!

Suppose there were no competition . . . Could you expect the same efficiency, courtesy, eagerness to earn your goodwill?

State monopoly of banks would wipe out competition and would open your bank account to the eye of the state official.

SPONSORED BY YOUR BANK